

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 80. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of the Public Office second floor over the Joseph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. H. Coleman, President, J. E. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable Engines, Saw Mills, etc.

MASILLON BOLLING MILL, Jos. Coran & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Greatest Event In the Store's History

—Reconstruction and shelf emptying sale. Every article or yard of goods a low price will force the sale of is being sold, to make way for new goods—being done absolutely just like we were selling out to quit business—surplus stocks of choice goods in each of the 56 departments with reduced prices on that will surprise you and that make this sale more important than anything that ever happened here.

Fine 35 cent Novelty Madras 15c—25 cent Madras 12c.

15 cent choice lace striped gingham 7c.

Large lot fine white goods sacrificed 10c.

Neat, useful 10 cent wash goods 3c—and so on—prices that MEAN BUSINESS.

Not only wash goods to go, but Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Suits and Skirts, Shirt Waists—all over the store price power is being used such as it will pay you to investigate like nothing ever did here before.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

A Tale of July.

As the good housewife sees that her home is thoroughly renovated in the Spring, so we, acting on the same admirable policy, have a general house-cleaning twice a year—July and January.

Our July house-cleaning has already begun. We are now saying good-bye to all Spring and Summer Goods, and we are not shedding any tears over their quick departure.

We can only give you a mere hint as to what a cleaning up at Horne's means.

The daintiest of foreign Wash Fabrics—3c French Percale 3c Irish Dimities, 3c French Organdies, etc.

Are selling at 15c a yard.

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TO HELP DEWEY.

Evidently Ultimate Aim of Watson's Fleet.

LIKELY TO SAIL SOON.

It Is Believed He Will Get Away In Next 36 Hours.

PREPARED FOR A LONG VOYAGE.

He Will Be Equipped For a Trip of About 13,000 Miles—Believed That Dewey Should Have Reinforcements. Germany May Be Friendly, But Circumstances Might Occur That Would Change Her Attitude—Aguinaldo Said to Be Acting Suspiciously—Callers Ordered to Leave Today.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Watson's squadron is expected to start for the East within the next 36 hours.

On excellent authority it may be said that Commodore Watson's plans contemplate a much longer trip, and even more serious business than the seizure of the Canaries and a demonstration against the coast of Spain.

There is now no real necessity for the retention in Atlantic waters of all the best ships in our navy. There has been for weeks a decided opinion in administration circles that Admiral Dewey should be reinforced, in view of the extent of the Philippines, the Ladrone and the Carolines and the possibility of complications, which, to successfully cope with, would require an overwhelming naval force.

Germany today may insist that she has nothing but the friendliest feeling for the United States, and does not intend to interfere in the Philippines, but circumstances may cause her performance to be at complete variance with her present words. Aguinaldo is acting suspiciously.

All these circumstances have been discussed, and, unless a change is made in the program, Commodore Watson, when he sails for the East, will have for his ultimate destination Manila. Watson's squadron is equipped for this 13,000 mile voyage.

The determination to reinforce Admiral Dewey is generally commended in the limited circle in which it is known. Orders were sent tonight to the colliers at Hampton Roads to leave today to join Watson's warships at a point selected.

OPPOSED TO BEING SEARCHED.

German Officials Tell of Differences Between Dewey and Von Driedrich.

BERLIN, July 20.—All official information as to the incident in which the German cruiser Irene figured at Subig bay, Philippine islands, in regard to the shot fired across her bows by the United States auxiliary cruiser McCulloch, and regarding Admiral von Driedrich's interview with Captain Chichester, of the British warship Immortalite, as to what the latter would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila, Captain Chichester replying that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that, is refused here.

The German officials will only admit that differences of opinion between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Driedrich as to the right of searching warships have occurred and the Germans add, Admiral von Driedrich refused to allow German warships to be searched.

HOSPITAL SHIP ORDERED.

The Relief to Return to New York and Then Go to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The army hospital ship Relief is to be fitted out at once for the Porto Rico expedition. Monday night orders were sent to her commander at Santiago, directing him to return immediately to New York with the wounded men aboard.

These will be put ashore, presumably at New York, and the vessel will take on fresh supplies and make ready for Porto Rico.

Kansas Soldiers Poisoned.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Fifty-two men, members of Company A, Twenty-second Kansas volunteers, Colonel Lindsay commanding, who are stationed at Camp Alger, were taken suddenly ill shortly after breakfast yesterday. Each had partaken of hash which had been cooked in a copper vessel in which it had remained overnight. The hospital corps declared it to be ptomaine poisoning. Antidotes were administered and 27 of the men recovered at once and were able to resume their position in the ranks. It is reported that all the others are doing nicely and that none are seriously poisoned.

To Eliminate Unhealthy Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Information has reached the war department that notwithstanding the medical examination prior to mustering, men have been enlisted in the volunteer army who should have been rejected as unfit for military service. The adjutant general has issued an order directing that systematic inquiry, with a view to eliminating such men from the organization, be made by the medical officers.

President May Take Outing.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Next Saturday, if the weather is pleasant, the president will take a few hours' outing for the first time in several months. Secretary Long yesterday invited the president and the members of the cabinet to be his guests for an afternoon sail down the Potomac and, next Saturday was selected. The trip will likely be made on the Princeton, now at the navy yard.

Starvation in Santiago

The Red Cross Society is Distributing Supplies.

COURT MARTIAL FOR TORAL.

The Garrison at Caimanera Notified of the Terms of Toral's Surrender—The Spanish at Manila Ready to Surrender at Once Bids for Taking Prisoners from Cuba to Spain.

Feeding the Starving in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, July 20.—[By Associated Press]—The Red Cross Society's steamer State of Texas arrived yesterday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and this morning at daybreak Dr. Elwell, who was in charge of the work of unloading, secured eight stores in the heart of the city and one large shed on the dock, engaged eighty stevedores and began to unload the steamer about 6 o'clock. She had fourteen hundred tons of provisions on board. The distributing began at 8 o'clock, allowing a pound and a half of rations to each citizen. When the unloading began crowds of half starved citizens rushed to the dock, fighting, trampling one another under foot, breaking open the cases and stealing the supplies. Finally a picket of troops was placed on the wharf, refusing admittance to anyone. The entire cargo had been handed before the distribution began. Each applicant was furnished with a ration ticket supplied by the local commissioners, with Colonel McKibben's endorsement. The water supply of the city, which was cut off on July 3 above El Caney by General Garcia's troops, leaving the town without water, will be turned on again tonight. The ice factory resumed work today, using the rain water supplied in the cisterns. All the liquor stores, wholesale and retail, are closed under General Shafter's orders, but the Spanish soldiers have a large stock of rum on hand, which they are exchanging for our hardtack and corned beef. Last night the city was very quiet and there were no disturbances, the distribution of the supplies from the State of Texas being anxiously awaited, as there was literally nothing in the city to eat. Before the refugees left for El Caney flour was selling at \$150 per barrel, barrels of beans at \$90 per 100 pounds, condensed milk at \$5 a tin, and hardtack at \$1 per piece. At El Caney the prices were still higher—\$25 for a tin of condensed milk and \$5 for a piece of hardtack. The ruin and want in the city are almost inconceivable. Twenty-five Cubans, political prisoners, are still in the local jail, but a report has been submitted on the subject by the Cuban residents to General McKibben, the temporary military governor, and their release is expected. Admiral Sampson, accompanied by Commodore Schley and the marine staff, landed at 9 o'clock this morning from the Vixen and met the municipal officers of Santiago.

Notified of Toral's Surrender.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 20.—[By Associated Press]—A launch from the Marblehead went up the bay this afternoon to Vertcayo del Toro, opposite Caimanera, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of General Toral's troops, together with the conditions of the capitulation of Santiago. A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera. The American officer also gave notice that if the Spanish gunboat Sandoval was disabled in any way or if any arms, ammunition, public buildings or barracks at Caimanera or Guantanamo were destroyed, the Spaniards would not be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down this afternoon. From Spanish sources it was learned that the total force in Guantanamo and Caimanera is about five thousand, of which number, however, only about three thousand are fit for service, the others being disabled by sickness or wounded.

Trouble Ahead for Toral.

MADRID, July 20.—[By Associated Press]—The papers announce that the cabinet council Monday was occupied with the capitulation of Santiago. Ministers expressed surprise that General Toral had included the whole military division of the province in the surrender, and Captain General Blanco has been asked to send details. When these have been received the question of a courtmartial of General Toral will be submitted. The Imparcial learns from several members of the cabinet that in their opinion for Spain to sue now for peace would be an avowal that she is vanquished. Moreover, they believe that the United States, flattered by the triumph at Santiago, would only consent to peace on unequal terms, and that therefore it is preferable to continue the war in the hope of reconquering a portion of the lost territory.

Bids for Transportation of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[By Associated Press]—Bids for the transportation of one thousand officers and twenty-four thousand soldiers from Cuba to Spain have been received. A Boston company agrees to transport the whole number for \$890,000, and L. A. Thiem & Company, of Philadelphia, offers to land the prisoners in Spain for \$385,000. Bids for portions of the contract have been received from many sources, ranging from \$50 to \$100 each for officers, and from \$25 to \$55 each for enlisted men. The bids have been referred to the war department.

(Additional Telegraph on Fifth Page.)

OVER MILLION IN GOLD.

Steamer Reached Seattle With Passengers and Treasure From the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 20.—The North American Trading and Transportation company's steamer Roanoke arrived here yesterday afternoon from St. Michaels, Alaska, with 200 passengers and between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 worth of gold. Of this amount the Canadian Bank of Commerce had 5,000 ounces and the North American Trading and Transportation company 20,000. Probably 50 per cent of the returning miners have fortunes averaging at least \$10,000 each. This is a list of those having the largest individual amounts:

William Sloane, \$110,000; N. Berrette, \$50,000; Alexander Boudette, \$50,000; George N. Belden, \$51,000; H. G. Anderson, \$40,000; Frank Conrad, \$40,000; James Ladd, \$40,000; Edward Monahan, \$35,000; L. Spencer, \$30,000; A. D. Gray, \$20,000; Joseph Cronister, \$20,000; W. F. Cobb, \$17,000; Asa McIntosh, \$15,000; J. A. Miller, \$12,000; Ole Olsen, \$10,000; Swan Peterson, \$10,000; J. S. Ondell, \$10,000; Frank Smith, \$8,000; H. Lackman, \$5,000; Robert Linsley, \$6,000; Edward Simpson, \$5,000; Charles Welsh, \$5,000; Robert C. Walker, \$5,000; C. H. Cheatwood, \$4,000; Jack Shay, \$4,000; W. H. D. Syden, \$5,000; Frank Leslie, \$3,000; J. Merritt, \$3,000; John White, \$3,000; E. Singleton, \$3,000; Charles Allen, \$3,000; J. C. Stewart, \$2,500; Thomas Beveridge, \$2,500; William Briggs, \$2,000; W. J. McAlpin, \$2,000; David Penecon, \$1,500; Alexander Little, \$1,500; James Reed, \$1,500.

The miners are reticent about the amounts they brought. The reason for the observance of such secrecy lies in a desire to avoid the payment of the 10 per cent royalty exacted by the Canadian government. Not in every case have the miners paid royalty on the full amount taken out of their claims, and many of them have smuggled out larger sums than they will admit.

Joaquin Miller, the well-known poet, who was among the Roanoke's passengers, briefly expresses the general tenor of the stories told by the Roanoke's passengers as follows:

"The Klondike mines are certainly the richest ever found on the face of the earth, but this gold is ten fold harder to get than in any other country I have ever seen."

It is said that the shipment of gold on the Roanoke would have been much heavier had those in the interior not felt some apprehension of an attack at sea by privateers.

ARMS FOR CARLISTS.

Adherents of the Spanish Pretender Prepared For an Uprising. The Flint's Convention.

LONDON, July 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been secretly placing stores, arms and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier. When the signal for a Carlist rising is given the taking of these supplies and munitions or war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night, as the men are ready and know where they must go to receive arms and equipments.

The Basque provinces seem very quiet, but this is explained by the fact that the orders of Don Carlos are most stringent in the sense that nothing must be attempted until he gives the signal, when the rising will be general.

The government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind. During the last few days more troops arrived at Tolosa and Vergara, two points of strategic importance in the last civil war.

The signal for the rising probably will be given in the country between Catalonia and Valencia, and in Navarre, where Don Carlos has his most fanatical partisans. The Basque provinces would follow when the garrisons there shall have been weakened by the necessity of sending troops to fight the Carlism in Navarre.

I have information also that the Republicans, especially those of Valencia and Andalusia, are buying arms. General Weyler is reported to be in communication with both the Carlism and Republicans.

SCOVEL UNDER ARREST.

The Correspondent to Be Put on Trial For Striking General Shafter.

SANTIAGO, July 20.—Sylvester Scovel, a correspondent who was stopped from going to the roof of a palace by order of General Shafter during Sunday's ceremonies, and later forced his way to the general's presence and created a disturbance which ended in his striking the general, has been removed from the Carcel Real, the city prison, to Siboney. He will be dispatched to the United States at once.

Scovel is to be put on trial.

To Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—General Merriam yesterday announced that the transport Rio Janeiro, bearing Brigadier General Otis, two battalions of south Dakota volunteers, will sail Friday for Manila. The St. Paul will be ready to sail Monday and the Scandia August 1.

Sailed With Wounded.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 20.—The United States transport Seneca, with 81 sick and wounded soldiers on board, sailed yesterday for New York where, after complying with quarantine regulations and being fumigated, she will be allowed to land her passengers.

A Quarrel Resulted in Injury.

ASHVILLE, N. C., July 20.—R. W. Taylor, proprietor of the Oaks hotel, was killed last night by John Corey of Decatur, Ill. Corey, who was a guest at the hotel, took the part of a clerk in a dispute over a bill.

ANGRY CUBANS.

Their Exclusion From Santiago May Make Trouble.

DESIRES ARE BARBAROUS.

Refuse to Be Bound by Amenities of Modern Warfare.

SITUATION FULL OF DIFFICULTY.

This Government Responsible For the Conduct of Affairs in the Island—Begins to Appear That For Some Time to Come the United States Must Maintain a Military Government in Order to Meet the Responsibilities, Even After the Conquest of the Island Is Finally Completed.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—War department officials feel that they are fully justified in their decision to retain practically all of Shafter's army at Santiago by the press reports that reached them yesterday indicating the growth of serious friction between the American forces and the Cuban troops, growing out of the latter's exclusion from Santiago by General Shafter's orders. It is felt now that the garrison originally proposed—two immune regiments—would have been quite insufficient to meet an outside Spanish force that might come from Holguin or Manzanillo and also to restrain the rapacity of the Cubans. It is realized that the present situation is full of difficulty and the future is dark, owing to the disposition evidenced by the Cubans to ignore or refuse to be bound by the amenities of modern warfare.

This first symptom of friction has suggested to the officials innumerable difficulties that will arise in the future. Of course, it would seem to be only politic now to avoid any open rupture with the Cubans provided they can be kept in leash and not involve the United States in the disgrace that would follow the sacking of helpless communities, but it begins to appear that for some time to come, and even after the conquest of Cuba is complete, the United States must maintain there a military government in order to meet the responsibilities which it has assumed to the civilized world.

A MURDEROUS CHINAMAN.

Blew Up a Powder Magazine to Escape Arrest—Six Others Killed.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 20.—The works of the Western Fuse and Explosive company were blown up by Goon Ng Chung, a murderous Chinaman, Tuesday morning. Five deputy sheriffs and constables, who were trying to arrest the murderer, were killed. The dead are Deputy Sheriffs Charles White, son of Sheriff White, George Woodsum, D. C. Cameron, Constables Gus Koch, J. J. Lerri, Mrs. Hill and Goon Ng Chung. The Chinaman had fortified himself in the magazine and blew it up when the attempt to arrest him was made.

The Celestial, who was employed in the works and who caused the awful explosion, had killed a fellow countryman in a quarrel over a Chinese lottery ticket. The Chinaman was blown to pieces.

Mrs. Hill was visiting a Mrs. Pride, who lived across the way. She was killed in the falling debris of the building.

All the buildings took fire. Engines were soon fighting the flames, but to no avail. The works are completely wrecked. Four houses also are blown down and about 40 partially wrecked. Deputy Sheriff Fred Sheritt and Deputy Ed White escaped but are painfully wounded.

Deputy Sheriff Sheritt's story is to the effect that at 5 o'clock this morning the Chinaman called to Deputy Sheriff White that he would surrender. White, Woodsum and Koch immediately proceeded to the door, while the others followed. Just as the door was reached the sound as of a falling plank was heard and then the explosion occurred.

Coroner Wadsworth and a corps of deputies searched through the surrounding fields for the remains. In some instances they had to be picked up with shovels. Fourteen of the cars were blown to splinters and several were burned. Windows were broken in Oakland, Alameda and as far as Berkeley.

One of the most thrilling stories of the fatality is that told by Fred Sheritt of West Oakland, whose escape was simply marvelous. He said: "With the other deputy sheriffs we kept as close to the powderhouse as possible. When asked to surrender the fellow would invariably reply that he would blow up the place if we attempted to take him, he repeating his threat so often that the people around there thought he would do it, and many moved out of their homes. Had they not done so they would have been dead, for their homes are scattered over many acres."

It is believed the Chinaman fired his pistol into the powder.

Sheritt and Ed White are complete nervous wrecks. They were carried over 40 feet by the force of the explosion and thrown violently to the ground.

Ministers and Nurses.

NEW YORK, July 20.—On board the relief ship Resolute, which sailed yesterday for Cuba, were 73 male nurses, ten female nurses and ten physicians. There were also on board a rabbi and two Protestant clergymen, who were sent by the National Relief Association. The medical supply department shipped to Santiago on the Resolute 750,000 quinine pills.

What an Eastern Temperance Lecturer Got in a Kansas Drink.

A temperance lecturer from Boston was traveling westward over the Santa Fe, and whenever he met any of the other passengers he soon commenced to talk temperance. Soon after leaving Kansas City the lecturer fell in with a resident of Western Kansas.

"This is Kansas," remarked the native of the land of sunny skies.

"So we have left the clutches of the liquor men, and are now traveling in a civilized State, where prohibition is in force," said the lecturer.

"Yes," remarked the Kansas man, "we drink nothing but water."

"I should like to taste some Kansas water," said the man whose aim was to promote total abstinence.

"I will get you some at the first stop we make. This on the train is Missouri water, taken on at Kansas City," said the man.

When Topeka was reached the Kansas man said he would get off and get some genuine Kansas water. The Kansas man got off, and as soon as he left the seat with the man who longed only for mild drinks his mind wandered to thoughts of treason against his unsuspecting lecturer. Yes, it would be so easy to pour the tincup a third full of whiskey. He got the water and poured in a good allowance of liquor, ten years old. He took the "water" in to the lecturer.

"Here's a drink of Adam's ale, brewed in Kansas," he remarked as he handed it to the thirsty man.

The temperance lecturer took it, put the cup to his lips and drained the contents without removing it. When he was through he handed the cup back and smacked his lips.

"I have heard that Kansas water is saturated with alkali," said the Eastern man.—Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

Moral Effects of the War.

Two ladies were talking in an avenue car.

"This war is perfectly dreadful," said one.

"Indeed, it is," said the other.

"Couldn't be worse."

"Yes, it would be worse if the Spaniards were treating us as we are treating them."

"Of course; I don't mean that. I mean in its moral effect."

"I hadn't noticed that particularly."

"I didn't till yesterday."

"In what way?"

"On my husband."

"He doesn't want to enlist, does he?"

"Oh, no, I don't mean that. It is on him and my little boy, too."

"Not on an innocent child?"

"Yes. You know the little fellow has been marching around at a great rate with his tin sword and gun, and yesterday afternoon he informed me, to my horror, that he was going to fight the d—n Spaniards. Think of that, will you? And he a prize Sunday school scholar."

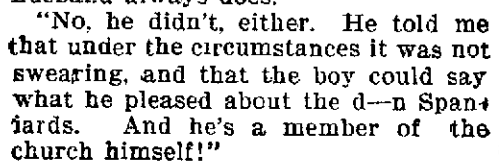
"Horrible!"

"Yes; and when his father came home I told him about it and insisted that he take Willie and give him a good whipping for swearing, and what do you think he did?"

"Told you to do it yourself, as my husband always does."

"No, he didn't, either. He told me that under the circumstances it was not swearing, and that the boy could say what he pleased about the d—n Spaniards. And he's a member of the church himself!"

What Will Not Love Endure?



"Strike harder, Aunt Maria, I kin stand it; 'twas fer her I stole de jam, and as long as she's standin' in de doorway it makes me punishment sweet."

Legal Acumen in Vienna.

The Vienna men of law have recently distinguished themselves in a unique manner. A Wachau peasant had been caught in the criminal act of throwing stones at rabbits. He had not hit them, and the rabbits had decamped without so much as suspecting the attack. But the peasant was hauled before the high courts of justice. His defense was that the rabbits had been close to his gardens, and that he had only tried to frighten the greedy rodents off his cabbages.

All the same, he was condemned to three days' imprisonment. The peasant appealed against the sentence, but in vain. If a rabbit had been killed, said the authorities, the peasant would certainly have stolen it, and stealing a rabbit was an unlawful action. And thus the man from Wachau went to prison for three days, and the wise judges of Vienna have bounded into fame for their new method of applying the "if" and "an" theory.

Failure of the Ghost Crop.

"There seems to be fewer and fewer ghosts every year; they are dying off rapidly."

"I suppose they are subject to cholera in phantom."

As he said the words he realized that the man in the next seat had heard him, and, fearing lest he should be asked to buy a book of funny stories, he secreted himself in the baggage car.

Beneath the Staff.

"I wish you could shut up that bass singing in working hours," growled the chief of the hydrographic office.

"I made no noise at all," said the clerk.

"It must have been the deep sea sounding over in chart III," suggested the new stenographer with the face like an aneroid barometer.

Points in Having Cows.

If you are buying a cow, look for a long under lengthwise of her body, very elastic, for that means milk; a soft skin, large, roomy barrel with broad ribs, wide apart. Prominent milk veins; prominence is of more importance than actual size. Firm muscles in the abdomen mean good constitution. Rather long, lean neck, clear cut face and prominent eyes.

TRADESMAN OUTWITTED.

How a Teacher Chose Geese for a Plover.

A country school master, being pleased on one occasion with the conduct of his senior scholars, resolved to give them a free treat. Therefore, having found that they were fond of good poultry, our schoolmaster went to a first-class poultterer's, where he saw twenty-four geese placed very creditably together.

"Fine geese there, sir," said the shopkeeper.

"Ah, yes; but unfortunately, too fine for my purpose," replied the schoolmaster.

"To fine! How so, sir?" inquired the shopkeeper.

"Why, you see, I am rather peculiarly situated; I am a schoolmaster therefore I make a rule of occasionally giving my boys a 'jolly feed,' as they term it. Well, I was thinking of a method by which I could punish them for their past conduct without violating the rule that has stood for years. Now, what do you think I intend doing? Well, I want you to pick me out twelve of the very toughest you can find."

"Well, I never," chuckled the poultterer; "I don't know—but—ah! I think I have got a few that would suit your purpose," and the shopkeeper strutted up and down, taking first one, then another, until he had picked out twelve of the most miserable looking geese one could imagine. "There sir," he said, "if they don't answer your purpose I advise you to stew nothing but bones next time."

"Oh, very good," said the schoolmaster. "Now, how about the price; of course by my taking this tough lot you make a great difference?"

"Oh, none whatever," said the shopkeeper, emphatically, "they are all one price, sir—all one price."

"Oh, very good; then, as there will be no difference in the price I will have the other twelve," said the schoolmaster, with a knowing look at another customer, who had just entered, much to the annoyance and disappointment of the astonished shopkeeper.

How is Your Sister?

Former minister to Mexico Ransom was at the house a few days ago talking about his experiences in Mexico. After the minister left the cloakroom one of the members said: "Did you ever talk to the minister when his mind has been occupied with business?" and without waiting for a reply the member continued: "I did; I met him soon after his return from Mexico, and after we shook hands he said:

"How is your sister, Frank?"

"She is well," I said.

"The minister's mind then returned to some business for five minutes and then he said 'How is your sister, Frank?' and, as before, I replied that she was well. Five minutes later he asked my eyes from some papers and remarked: 'Oh, Frank, how is your sister?' I thought the conversation was becoming rather monotonous, and to change it I answered that she was very ill.

"Bless me, you don't say so; I'm sorry to hear it, Frank."

"He turned to his papers again for another five minutes, and hang me if he didn't turn around and say: 'Frank, how is your sister?' At first I thought he was giving me, but, looking at him sharply I realized that he had forgotten the conversation and I answered sadly 'She is dead.'

"Why, man you don't mean it!" he exclaimed, jumping from his seat and extending his hand in a most sympathetic manner, adding, 'That is dreadful. When did it happen. Tell me all about it.' 'Why,' I replied, 'I killed her just now. When I came in your office I told you she was well twice; then I told you she was very ill and that didn't impress you. So for your benefit I have just killed her.'

"The old man looked at me for a moment and then replied: 'You must pardon me, Frank. I was thinking about these papers.'

An Irish Munchausen.

One of the Liverpool restaurants boasts of an Irish waiter, who adds much to the entertainment of customers. One of them, on being served with a small lobster, asked "Do you call that a lobster, Mike?"

"Faix, I do believe they do be callin' them lobsters here, surr. We caal 'em crabs at home."

"Oh," said the diner, "you have lobsters in Ireland?"

"Is it lobsters? Begorra, the creeks is full of them. Many o' time have I seen 'em whin I've lepped over the strames."

"How large do the lobsters grow in Ireland?"

"Well, said Mike thoughtfully, "to spake widin boundo, ourr, I'd say a matter of five or six feet."

"What—five or six feet? How do they turn around in those creeks?"

"Bedad, surr, the creeks in Ireland are fifty or sixty feet wide!" said the unabashed Mike.

"But," said the persistent inquirer, "you said you had seen them when you were leaping over the streams, and lobsters here live in the sea."

"Deed I did, surr; we're powerful leppers in Ireland. As for the say, surr, I've seen it red with 'em."

"But look here, my fine fellow," said the guest, thinking he had cornered the Hibernian at last, "lobsters are not red until they are boiled."

"Doan't I know that?" said Mike reproachfully, "but there are hot springs in the ould country, an' they swim troo 'em an' come out ready for ye to crack open and ate."—Poughkeepsie News-Press.

Like Most Battleship Pictures

The mob howled outside the doors of the Cortes. "The sea-fight! How did it come out?" they yelled, sullenly.

The premier, knowing all the Spanish ships were sunk, was at a loss to explain. Then his Spanish wisdom returned.

"The battle," he yelled—

"Ah!" said the crowd.

"Was dawn—"

"From telegraphic descriptions," he added, under his breath, knowing some thing about the American press.

Spanish pride was again saved, and, having the price of a Spanish four in his pocket, the premier bought himself a beer.

The Health of Our Women.

Pe-ru-na aids women to overcome nervousness and all catarrhal troubles.

GUARDING

the health of women is continually talked about and constantly neglected. American women are not strong; they have the habit of overwork. Our manner of life tells on them.

Nervous women abound. Their delicate organism quickly shows the effect of disturbed nerves. The most successful medicine for women suffering from any female trouble is Pe-ru-na. It regulates the nerves and drives out inflammation. Mrs. L. Pearson, Darlington, S. C., writes her experience with nervous troubles, and tells how Pe-ru-na made her well. She says:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—"I have read many books in regard to health but none like yours. I shall never be able to thank you in words. I can see just as ever before I started to use your medicine my nerves were so weak I could not pick up a pin. I had once thought to stop my work. I thought teaching school was against me, but after receiving your books and using your medicine it has cured me. Now I am able to teach until school closes. I have received the book you sent me and am very proud of it. I had tried two doctors for about five years. Your medicine was my only relief. Now I can say I am perfectly well. Every kind of medicine I had tried failed, but Pe-ru-na cured me."

Dr. Hartman has completed arrangements to give personal attention this year to fifty thousand letters from women about health. Write for special question blank for women. No charge will be made for this private counsel. Dr. Hartman's book called "Health and Beauty" explains this fully. Write to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co. and secure it free. Mrs. Alvina Hanenkrat, Rib Falls, Wis., in a letter to Dr. Hartman, says:

"I was troubled for ten years with chronic catarrh. I used Pe-ru-na and Lu-cu-pia, and must say I am perfectly cured of the disease."

Pe-ru-na has been curing every phase of catarrh for many years. It has a record of unvarying success. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

PEOPLE READ

The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Morals: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT".....

Drop a quarter in "The Independent" Want Columns and get what you want.

STICK HIM TO IT!

Don't be satisfied madam, with extracting from your husband a solemn promise that he will buy a new suit right away. Insert a clause to the effect that it shall be bought of us—the kind that looks like custom-made, and costs about half as much. We have clothing for Men's, Boys' and Children's wear in all the fashionable fabrics and colors and with the New York style about them.

Men's and Boys' Suits at \$1.94, \$2.64, \$3.84, \$4.74; Children's Suits at 49c, 97c and \$1.97.

STRAW HATS at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Special Low Prices on everything in the house, and your money back if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

C. M. WHITMAN, Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale!

Any one who will stop to think a moment, will see that JULY must close out all special Summer goods, or we must carry them over. This we cannot do without great loss. Rather than do this, every cent of the profit and part of the cost, if necessary, will be given our customers. Here is a chance to save great money.

This Great Sale will Interest Everybody, as We will Discount Anybody's Prices.

Our \$2.98 Gasoline Stoves are going rapidly, and We cannot duplicate them.

Another Car Load of \$1.98 Porch Rockers, Just Received.

Only a few of those Oak Stands left, and in order to close them out they go at 39c.

....This Clearance Sale Includes all Departments....

Cash or Credit. It pays to Trade at

Benedict's White Palace!

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTUREDOR

MOCKING ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the randest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berth. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating places. The attractions of a trip to the Mocking Island are unsurpassed. The land itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with very modern convenience, announcements, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers in fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. G. P. A. 1) & C. Detroit, Mich.

CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO

"While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE."

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD. DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.

"Buffalo" 8 "Cleveland" 6

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. NEWMAN, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CLEVELAND, O.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

SHAFTER WRONG

Cabinet Member Says Garcia Should Have Been Invited To

FLAGRAISING AT SANTIAGO.

Some Cubans Evidently Misunderstand Our Purpose.

CUBA IS TO BE FREE TO ALL.

A Stable Government Is to Be Established For the Benefit of All the People—General Garcia Desires His Resignation, Continued His Preparations For a Contest With the Spaniards at Holguin and Manzanillo—Was Expected to Issue a Decree Authorizing Cubans to Return to Their Farms.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The war department has not yet been informed that General Shafter's Cuban allies have quit the American lines for the reasons sent out in a printed letter by General Garcia, but it is scarcely doubted that such is the case, for the friction has been growing more pronounced every day since the fall of Santiago, and it is feared that a severance of relations can no longer be avoided. That the Cuban junta is still hopeful of avoiding such a measure is evidenced by the confidence shown by Senor Quesada, one of the Cuban legation here, in an amicable settlement.

The letter written by General Garcia was read and discussed at some length by the cabinet, and the opinion was expressed that it evidently was based upon a wrong conception of the purposes and motives of our people. These, it was said, should long ago have been fully explained to him and to all of the Cuban leaders. If it was true, as had been reported a member of the cabinet said, that Garcia was not invited to participate in the ceremonies attending the raising of the American flag at Santiago it was a mistake.

Everything reasonable, he said, should be done to win and keep the friendship of the insurgent Cubans, and they should be made to know that the only purpose of the United States in waging war against Spain was to secure for all the people of Cuba relief from the oppression of Spanish rule, and a stable and satisfactory government established by the people themselves. Of course, it was added, it is not the intention of this government to drive the Spaniards out and then formally turn the island over to the insurgents or to any other particular class or faction. This government had never intended such a purpose, but on the contrary it was well understood that a stable government for and by all of the people of Cuba had been the only purpose and end sought to be attained.

The details incident to the establishment of such a government, it was said, have never been discussed by the cabinet at any great length, but there could be no difference of opinion as to the general plan. All of the people of the island, it was declared, must be given an opportunity to express their views as to the character of the constitution under which they were to live and also as to the men who should make and execute laws. The insurgent Cubans certainly could not consistently ask for more than this.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A large exodus of Cubans is expected during the next few days, as they are returning to the cultivation of the country, that work being the chief source of the wealth of the island.

The greater part of Garcia's army leaves here at daybreak tomorrow. Notwithstanding General Garcia's bitter complaint that he had been ignored and that the restoration of the Spanish civil authority in the city of Santiago was most offensive to him and that in consequence of all this he had been forced to tender his resignation as a general in the Cuban army, he is going on with his preparations for a contest with the Spanish forces of Holguin and Manzanillo quite as though nothing had happened.

Tomorrow General Garcia will issue a decree authorizing all Cubans who have been driven from their plantations and country homes by the Spaniards and who have taken refuge for safety in the cities and towns to return to the country and go to work on their farms and plantations, assuring them of protection by his forces. He had added like permission to those in his ranks who were recruited from the farm lands or were employed in the fields at the outbreak of the war.

Altogether it must be confessed that General Garcia's attitude is inexplicable. His permission to the men in his ranks to go back to work on the farms is construed to mean an effort to disband his forces. But this may not be altogether justified. It is certain a great many of them will continue to fight.

Expected to Sail Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The City of Rio Janeiro is expected to sail today for the Philippines with Brigadier General H. G. Otis, volunteer commander, A. C. D. E. F. G. L. M. of the First South Dakota volunteers—32 officers, 600 men; 104 recruits for the Utah light artillery; staff officers and clerks.

AGUINALDO'S ROLE.

He Proclaimed Himself Dictator—United States Government Will Not Be Forced.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—General Anderson, at Cavite, sent a message which arrived yesterday saying that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and martial law over the Philippines, something that gave the cabinet food for consideration at their regular meeting yesterday. There was no disposition to force any issue with the insurgent chief at this time, but it is pretty well understood that he will not be allowed to commit the United States government in the future treatment of the Philippines question.

The visit of the German ambassador to the president and to the secretary of state was a basis for a belief that he had called to make some representation on that subject, and perhaps as well on the question of peace as effected by the program laid down by Watson's projected voyage to European waters. If so, no official confirmation was obtainable.

MANILA, July 19, via Hongkong July 23.—The disembarkation of the American troops composing the second expedition is being pushed with the utmost energy. The Colorado regiment is already in the field near Parajano, and other regiments will be transferred without any loss of time from the trans ports to the camp in native boats.

The United States cruiser Boston has been detailed to cover the landing parties. She now occupies a position almost within range of the guns of Port Ma-ta, which is only a short distance from Manila proper.

The brigade commanded by General Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are ready to move.

The arrival here of the United States monitor Monterey is anxiously expected. The Monterey with the collier Brutus left San Francisco for Manila on June 6, but is believed to have been delayed for her sailing was again reported from San Francisco on June 7. She arrived at Hongkong on June 24 and left there again on June 25.

NIFE WAS TAKEN.

An Important Point For Supply Base Captured In Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following message was received at the navy department yesterday:

"PLAYA, July 23.—Expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines had not been removed for want of time. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, defending the place, was destroyed without loss on our part. The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to assist in the landing of the commanding general of the army on arrival at Porto Rico.

"SAMPSON." The bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from Santiago. It is proposed to establish a base there which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba, as compared with the Santiago route. It will also form a good point of operations against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans themselves, Nipe in connection with Santiago would be an effective means of doing this.

RIOTOUS PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

People of Saint Ste Marie Complain of Some of the Eighteenth's Men.

SAINT STE MARIE, July 23.—The companies of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, which are stationed at Fort Brady, cannot be ordered away too quick to suit the people here. Thursday night was marked by disgraceful exhibitions on down town streets. Armed guards of the soldiers made a pretense of gathering in their drunken comrades, but in several cases the guards were as drunk as those whom they tried to arrest.

One of the squads, in trying to disperse the crowd, used their bayonets without cause, wounding one man and endangering the lives of several innocent people. It was a miracle that a general conflict was averted. The officers have absolutely no control over their men and the discipline is a mockery. The situation will be reported to the secretary of war.

FRESH BEEF ISSUED.

Given to Hospital Patients and Troops at Santiago—Bread Distributed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—General Egan, chief of the commissary department of the army, yesterday received a dispatch from Colonel Weston, chief commissary of General Shafter's army, as follows:

SANTIAGO, July 22.—The Mississippi came in yesterday. Issued to troops and hospitals 25,000 pounds fresh beef. Full rations of fresh bread issued to two divisions, and in a few days all will have fresh bread. Ovens now on the way. Adjutant General Corbin's son met me at Siboney.

(Signed) "WESTON, Chief Commissary."

A PARADE OF CONFEDERATES.

Prominent Ladies and Gentlemen Occupied Carriages.

ATLANTA, July 23.—The city was decorated with endless miles of bunting for the confederate parade yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. John B. Gordon and Mrs. Cabelle Currie, president of the Daughters of the Confederacy occupied carriages, as did also General and Mrs. Longstreet, General and Mrs. Hooker and General Wade Hampton.

General Gordon, at the auditorium meeting, introduced Miss Winnie Davis, the veterans giving her a great ovation. A resolution was passed to substitute for "the war of the rebellion" the expression "the civil war between the United States."

Charleston was selected as the place for the encampment next July. Adjourned sine die.

Sixteenth Pennsylvania Sailed.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Transport No. 21, with the sixteenth Pennsylvania, got away for Porto Rico yesterday.

MODEST HOBSON

The Hero Paid a Visit to the White House.

PRaised BY THE PRESIDENT

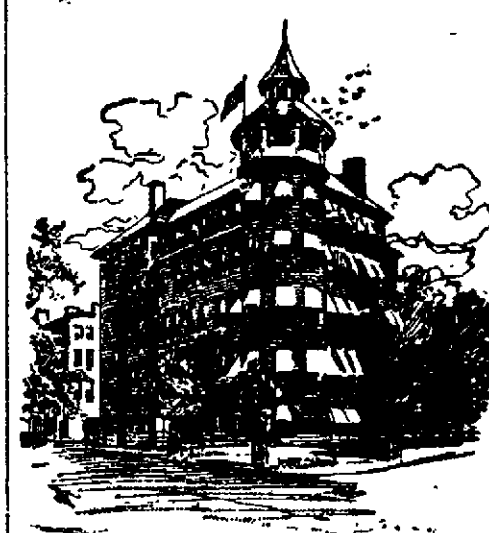
Acknowledged It and Then Turned the Conversation to Business.

GAVE PERSONS HIS AUTOGRAPH.

Remarked He Could Not Imagine Why They Desired It—Secretary Long Warmly Greeted the Young Officer and Introduced Him to Several Persons—Given Warm Welcome at the Depot in Washington by the Crowd. Came to Report Regarding Condition of the Cristobal Colon.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Lieutenant Hobson, on his arrival here yesterday, was not met by any navy department official.

He succeeded in escaping observation as he passed through the train shed, coat and umbrella in hand, and followed by a porter proudly carrying his bag, but before he emerged from the station some one spied him, a hurrah went up from one throat by him and in a moment the station resounded with vociferous shouting. The cry of "Hobson, Hobson" rang out and the crowd



ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, WASHINGTON.

Where Hobson Stopped While in the National Capital.

closed about him, shaking his hand and pushing him about until he was rescued by the police and escorted to his carriage.

He stopped long enough to announce that all of the men who formed the crew of the Merrimac were safe and in the best of health and that after he had made his report to the navy department he expected to return immediately to New York. The officer was driven at once to the Army and Navy club and, after brushing himself up, he drove over to the navy department. As he approached the office of the secretary of the navy there ensued another demonstration. A large crowd had gathered about the doorway and the hearty welcome it gave the young officer brought blushes to his cheeks.

Secretary Long came out of his private office and grasping Hobson with both hands, said with sincerity: "Lieutenant, I am glad—very glad to see you." Then he drew him into his office, where the lieutenant was introduced to Assistant Secretary Allen and was greeted by Captain Crownshield.

Captain Bradford and Pension Commissioner Evans, who happened to drop in. He spent half an hour in conference with the secretary and then returned to the club to rest. Secretary Long stated that Hobson did not bring the long expected report from Admiral Sampson and his brother officers on the destruction of the Cervera fleet.

In the official order of Admiral Sampson, he was told to report on the Cristobal Colon and bring to a termination as quickly as possible, some decision regarding the ship, so that, if practicable, she might be saved.

Later Lieutenant Hobson went to the White House to pay his respects to the president. Secretary Long accompanied him, the two walking over to the executive mansion from the navy department. The president received them in the cabinet room. He gave Lieutenant Hobson a most cordial greeting and paid him a high tribute for what he regarded as one of the most conspicuous acts of gallantry in the history of naval warfare.

The lieutenant modestly acknowledged the compliment of President McKinley and quietly turned the conversation to the object of his mission to the United States at this time. The subject was discussed at some length. Lieutenant Hobson freely expressing his views upon it. After remaining with the president for half an hour, the secretary and Lieutenant Hobson left the White House, the former going to his home and the latter to the Army and Navy club. While at the White House Hobson gave his autograph to half a dozen or more solicitors, although he remarked that he could not imagine why they desired it.

Lieutenant Hobson did not bring with him the report of Admiral Sampson on the destruction of the fleet of Admiral Cervera, but he was the bearer of a verbal message from the admiral to Secretary Long that the report on the battle was in course of preparation.

Later Lieutenant Hobson left for New York.

New York, July 23.—Hobson was given a warm welcome on landing here.

Colored Baptists Meet.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—The second day's session of the seventh annual meeting of the Allegheny Baptist Association (colored) of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, which is being held in the Central Baptist church, Lawson street, opened yesterday morning with about 180 ministers and delegates in attendance. The association embraces 32 churches, which have a membership of about 5,000. Rev. O. S. Simms, pastor of the Rodman Street Baptist church, is moderator. Rev. A. J. Tyler of McKeesport, vice moderator, and Rev. W. T. Kenney of Finlayville, clerk.

STATE OF BUSINESS.

Some Reaction, but the War Did Not Cause It, Says Dun's Trade Review.

New York, July 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says in part:

A state of war does not disturb business. But reaction after a phenomenal movement of grain causes relative loss, which many mistake for decrease in the volume of trade. So much grain has been required and shipped during the past 12 months that a decrease was inevitable, and granger and Pacific roads show a loss in earnings, even compared with 1892, though not much yet compared with last year.

After the surrender at Santiago barely a week of rest has preceded the sailing of the Porto Rico force, but meanwhile the president's proclamation opening Santiago to trade on terms singularly favorable to inhabitants there, and the rush to build up business in Eastern Cuba are occupying the thoughts of many enterprising firms. Reduction of one-half in the tax heretofore paid, with honest instead of Spanish administration, brings home to Cuban residents the meaning of the change, and they also learn to use money of which a paper dollar is as good as gold, which for them is a long step forward.

There is an increased demand for woolen goods, although in some lines slow and disappointing, but the number of establishments at work increases, though the mills are not yet assured of satisfactory prices. Only 5,243,200 pounds of wool were sold last week.

The iron manufacture seems to be at the verge of another revolution since Bessemer pig is held by curtailment of production in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys at \$10.25 at Pittsburgh and yet some steel works have made some enormous sales of billets, 100,000 tons to the great wire association at prices unknown, 20,000 tons to various parties at Chicago at \$15.75 and 20,000 tons at Pittsburgh at \$14.75. The demand for structural forms keeps all the works busy and includes for the week 4,500 tons at Chicago in three contracts and 7,300 at Pittsburgh in four others, while the plate mills are everywhere crowded, sheets and bars are both in better demand than heretofore and the prolonged weakness in cast pipe, which usually requires nearly 700,000 tons of pig in a year, may presently be cured.

With abatement of foreign needs and prospects of excellent crops in many foreign countries, wheat has declined during the week 3 cents in price, notwithstanding exports from Atlantic ports amounted to 1,937,062 bushels, flour included, against 1,516,997 last year, and from Pacific ports 577,755 bushels, against 59,523 last year. Total exports for three weeks have been 7,399,259 bushels, flour included, against 5,194,488 last year. Corn still goes abroad in astonishing quantities, all the circumstances considered, exports having been in three weeks 5,077,847 bushels, against 6,636,395 last year. The price has not changed in spite of the decline in wheat.

Failures for the week have been 207 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 28 last year.

STILL SELLING PROPERTY.

Young Joseph Leiter's Father Raises \$400,000 More.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A quit claim deed was filed for record yesterday transferring two valuable pieces of Levi Z. Leiter's downtown property on Adams and Washington streets to John P. Wilson, in trust for the Illinois Trust and Savings bank. The bank was a heavy creditor of Joseph Leiter during his career in the wheat pit. The property is worth about \$400,000.

Blair County Convention.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 23.—The Blair county prohibition convention met here yesterday and nominated a county ticket.

WHEAT IN UTAH.

Conclusions Drawn From a Series of Tests at the State Station.

As a rule, any of our wheats yield as well when sown as fall wheats as when sown in the spring.

The spring wheats recommended are Niagara, Whittington, Granite, Nox 53 and Gilling's Mixture.

The fall wheats recommended are the Lofthouse (Winter La Salle), Sonora, Early Red Clawson and Red Cross. The New Zealand is in great demand, but one of our poorest yielders. The Odessa is a good wheat and ranks first with Cache valley millers.

In irrigated districts fall wheat will not do as well as spring wheat with the same treatment.

Decidedly best results are obtained from seeding two pecks per acre.

Fall irrigation is not recommended. It increases the yield in some instances, but never sufficiently to justify the expense.

Utah farmers irrigate too frequently. Experiments covering six years show that best results have been obtained from one irrigation for spring wheat. This fact should be emphasized. More thorough cultivation and less irrigation will give best results.

Best results have been obtained from rolling after seeding, but whether the extra yield is commensurate with the cost is still an open question.

Late sowing in the fall has given better results, on the average, for three seasons than early sowing.

The difference in yield of both straw and grain between drilling and broadcast is marked, and decidedly favors drilling for fall seeding.

Six pecks sown broadcast gave better results than eight pecks.

Byproducts as Stock Food.

An interesting and valuable fact brought out by experiments at the Geneva station is that commercial byproducts (malt sprouts, brewers' grains and gluten feed) can be advantageously substituted for such rich grains as oats and peas in stock food. Their use seems to allow of a larger proportion of the ration being made up of coarse fodder, hay and silage. The feeder may count on utilizing his home grown forage with a small expenditure for supplementary foods of this character.

MILES MOVING ALONG.

He Sent Word From Mole St. Nicholas That He Was Enroute to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Although General Miles reported by cable yesterday from Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, that he was "moving along well" with the first detachment of the military expedition against Porto Rico the body of his dispatch preceding this statement gave rise at first to the apprehension that, like General Shafter at Santiago, General Miles was threatened with a costly delay in landing his expedition on Porto Rican soil, owing to the absence of lighters and tugs. It was said at the war department later on that some of these lighters were already on their way from New Orleans and New York, and that no sensible delay would arise on that score. It appears from General Miles' first statement, relative to Col. Hecker, that he was not acquainted with the necessity that had arisen for that officer's presence in Washington in order to provide for the speedy transportation to Spain of the troops surrendered at Santiago.

The following dispatch was received, dated Mole St. Nicholas, yesterday: "Secretary of War, Washington: 'Am disappointed in non-arrival of Colonel Hecker with construction corps. Colonel Black arrived without sung boat or lighters. Please send at least four strong sailing steam lighters and tugs. Also General Stone's boats at Jacksonville if not already sent, as soon as possible. Moving along well.'

(Signed) "MILES."

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 23.—Actual movement of troops from Camp Thomas for the Porto Rican expedition began yesterday morning, when General flammes' brigades, the Second, of the First division, first corps, broke camp and marched to Rossville. The regiments included were the Fourth Ohio, Fourth Pennsylvania and Third Illinois. The Fourth Pennsylvania, the last to load, did not leave Rossville until last night. Their route is to Cincinnati over the Cincinnati Southern and thence to Newport News via the Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

These troops are expected to be followed today by General Brooke and staff, the reserve ambulance company, the reserve hospital corps, the signal corps and General Brooke's guard, consisting of Troop H of the Sixth United States cavalry and Company F of the Eighth United States infantry.

They will go to Newport News to embark.

The following four light batteries of artillery are intended to follow, breaking camp early Sunday morning: Battery A, Illinois; Battery B, Pennsylvania; Battery A, Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery.

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR.

General Wood of the Rough Riders Succeeded General McKibben.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Santiago de Cuba, July 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—General Wood of the rough riders was appointed military governor of Santiago



General Wood, the New Military Governor of Santiago.

de Cuba yesterday, succeeding General McKibben, who returns to his old duty and who is on the sick list.

Squads of natives were sent today to clean the street and bury the dogs and horses who remain have been lying in the streets for days and weeks. Other steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city are being taken.

Bordeaux Mixture For Tomato Blight.

A bulletin of the Maryland station calls attention to the unmistakable value of bordeaux solution in growing tomatoes that are likely to be affected by blight, but adds that it can in no sense be considered a remedy or complete preventive. The following suggestions are made for preparing bordeaux mixture for this use: Eight pounds copper sulphate, four pounds good quicklime and 40-50 gallons water are the proportional materials. It is advised in the preparation to have three wooden vessels so as to insure a complete mechanical admixture of the ingredients. After putting in one of the vessels from 20-25 gallons of water suspend in this the eight pounds of copper sulphate. It may be put in a bag of loose texture. This suspension is necessary in order to have a quick and complete solution. In another vessel slack the lime with hot water, using water enough to slack it to a soft paste. Add to this 20-25 gallons water, mix well and strain to rid it of any impurities that might clog the spray nozzle. We wish now to thoroughly mix the lime water and copper solution. This can be done by pouring the contents of the two vessels simultaneously in the third or by having two parties with a bucket each. When a combined spray is needed to protect the plants from insects as well as fungous troubles, add to the 40-50 gallons bordeaux four ounces paris green. In applying the spray it is very important that the admixture is kept complete by agitation. Most spray pumps have devices for this.

During July and August "leaf spot" sometimes appears on sugar beets. For this the chemist of the Indiana station advises spraying with bordeaux mixture.

TO BE DEPENDENT UPON.

Because it is the Experience of a Massillon Citizen and can Readily be Investigated.

Suppose you was an utter stranger in a large city and had completely lost your way, whose guidance would you place the most confidence in, a stranger lost like yourself or a resident's born and bred in the city? When a ship reaches the office of a stranger port, whose hand directs the tiller and brings her safe to port? A trusty pilot's or a greenhorn's? Whose opinions, experience and statements can the reader depend upon the more, those published from bona fide Massillon citizens or those originally drafted in every hole and corner of the Union, except our own Massillon and suburbs? Read this Massillon case: Mrs. John Shively, No. 194 E. Tremont St., says: "Since a little girl I was troubled with weak kidneys but did not mind it much till late years, for I grew a little worse as I grew older, my back aching a great part of the time with sharp pains flashing through the kidneys. At night while in my bed my limbs became cold and numb as if dead, and I could not keep them warm. In the daytime while moving about I was not troubled in this way. I saw a number of accounts in the papers that read so very encouragingly of Doan's Kidney Pills that I was induced to give them a trial and got a box at Balty's drug store in Erie St. I only took one box but I found them so very beneficial that I think it my duty to inform others of my improved condition and recommend a trial of them to all people who suffer with kidney disease. I have spoken well of them before and will continue to do so."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's, and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The market was very dull. London came a shade higher and the market strengthened. Railroad stock had greatest advance, especially the Grangers are N. P. L. & W. was advanced on buying by shorts. The bank statement was somewhat disappointing, but the close was steady.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve decreased \$ 6,353,825
Loans decreased 4,976,600
Specie decreased 9,124,000
Legals decreased 1,842,300
Deposits decreased 16,467,900
Circulation decreased 140,000

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close
American Sugar	132 1/2	133	132 1/2	133 1/2
American Tobacco	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Atchafalca (P.M.)	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
C. & O. Gas	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chicago Gas	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Jersey Central	88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Manhattan	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Missouri Pacific	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Rock Island	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
St. Paul	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Western Union	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

CHICAGO, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs strong; cattle steady.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Wheat opened steadily and advanced for first half session. Traders were mixed in opinions and at a late hour a slight break came. Corn was quiet, a help in advancing prices of wheat. Exports wheat and flour 149,000 bushels, and of corn 856,080 bushels. Northwest receipts 73 cars against 442 cars same day last year. Receipts here 92 cars of which 30 are graded. Sentiment at the close was bullish, and the visible is expected to decrease again Monday. In the corn belt rain is needed badly, and many farmers will be disappointed in the yield if rain does not come soon. Puts and calls on September wheat 60 1/2, 68 1/2.

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close
Wheat	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Sept	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Dec	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Sept	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Dec	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Oats	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Sept	9 90	9 97	9 97	9 97
Lard	5 60	5 60	5 60	5 60
Dec	5 67	5 67	5 67	5 67

TOLEDO, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 78.

DALTON, July 23.—Wheat, 70-75.

BRACH CITY, July 23.—Wheat, 70-75.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	75
Wheat (new)	70-75
Rye per bushel	42-45
Oats	28-30
Corn	22-24
Barley	42
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	23 00
Timothy Seed	\$1.15-1.25
Brass, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	\$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	14-18
Eggs, per dozen	11
Lard, per lb	8
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-8
Cheese	12
Potatoes	65-70

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fritz, a daughter.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the residence of John B. Snyder, No. 159.

Mrs. S. Price, of Columbus, is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. Rosenbloom, in Park Row.

Miss Jennie Whalen, of Sherodsville, is visiting Miss Kittie Hagan, in South Erie street.

Miss Mary Baltzly left yesterday for Strasburg, where she will spend a week with relatives.

Miss Pearl Victorine Rife, of Wooster, is visiting Miss Maud Gaddis, in West Tremont street.

Miss Millie Wilhelm left on Thursday for Canal Dover, where she will spend a week with friends.

Mrs. Julia M. Jarvis left today for Mauch Chunk, Pa., where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

Miss Anna Thomas and Miss Rachel Wooley, of Youngstown, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Johns, in Duncan street.

Since establishing the agency in Massillon, the firm of McDowell & Stover has sold thirty-seven McCormick harvesters.

Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Gans have returned to the city and have taken up their residence at the "Oakland" in South Erie street.

Mrs. G. T. Copsey, of Massillon, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Wilson, of this city, has gone to Clyde for a few days' visit.

Miss Jennie Blackburn, of Lonsford, Pa., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McMichael, in West Tremont street.

The ladies of St. Mary's church report \$84 as the financial result of their "garden-fest" held on the church lawn on Thursday evening.

The next city examination of teachers will be held in the high school room, North street building, on Friday and Saturday, August 26 and 27.

Mrs. William Dine, of Bolivar, died at the Autman hospital in Canton where she was taken to undergo an operation. The body was taken to Bolivar at noon today.

Material has arrived for the Bell Company's special toll line to North Lawrence, Beech Grove, East Greenville and West Brookfield, and work will begin at once.

The commissioners of Stark county, at a meeting held Friday afternoon, decided to construct the ditch between Richville and Canton. The aggregate cost will be about \$2,000.

Marcellus M. Kerstetter and Harry J. Vogt left today for Crestline, where they will make a short visit. From there Mr. Vogt will go to Findlay to visit his sister, Mrs. J. C. Sear, for an indefinite time.

Mrs. James Marshall, of Massillon, has received an alligator three feet in length from her son, Harry Fox, who is with the Third United States cavalry at Tampa. The young cavalryman shot the reptile near Tampa and had it mounted.

A band of patriotic women in Massillon sent to the war emergency board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a box containing twenty-five hospital shirts, fifteen bands, fourteen pajamas, and two pillow cases.—Cleveland Leader

The picnic given by the ladies of Zion church at Oak Knoll on Thursday proved to be a very pleasant affair. A delicious lunch was produced from well filled baskets and everyone enjoyed the cool breezes which rendered the grove a most delightful spot.

Dr. George V. and Joseph Ess, of this city, have received invitations to attend services in the Catholic church at Burgberg, Bavaria, on July 31, on which day their cousin, the Rev. Alois Ess, reads his first mass, having just been graduated from the seminary.

Mr. William R. Hise and Miss Ottilla Miller were married at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Margaret Miller, in Hill street, only the relatives and a few intimate friends being present. The Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith performed the ceremony. For the present Mr. and Mrs. Hise will reside with the bride's mother.

The Acorn lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, of North Lawrence, thirty of whose members were the guests of the Massillon lodge on Tuesday evening, used its new paraphernalia for the first time on that evening when it conferred degrees on three applicants. A reception was given by the Massillon ladies in honor of the visitors, being held in the I. O. O. F. hall.

Miss Nell Obough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Obough, of Canton, has been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Toledo. It is believed by her friends, however, that recent actions which have been attributed to mental unsoundness, were caused only by physical suffering, and efforts are being made to have her released. Several physicians who have seen Miss Obough within the past two weeks, do not believe her to be insane.

The Stark Electric Railway company has notified the Canton city council that the work of construction is about to begin and the company will enter upon the occupancy of the franchise which has been granted to it. It is stated that the work will be pushed vigorously and it is believed that the road will be finished to Alliance before winter. The road will enter the city on State street, connecting with the track of the Alliance street railway.

Mr. Erb, of East Greenville, who recently fell a distance of twenty-eight feet while engaged in painting a church, and who was thought to have been fatally injured, is improving rapidly under Dr. Kimber's care. Mr. Erb is 50 years of age and weighs 307 pounds. He fell from the gable of the church, striking upon the dashboard of a wagon, breaking one of his ribs and sustaining internal injuries. Dr. Kimber says Mr. Erb's is one of the most remarkable cases in his experience.

A dispatch in a morning's paper dated at Charleston, S. C., July 22, states that the French steamer Olinda Rodriguez was brought into port on Friday morning in charge of a prize crew from the cruiser New Orleans. Captain W. M. Folger. The steamer was captured off San Juan, Porto Rico. She was warned July 5, by the cruiser not to enter the port. July 17 the Rodriguez appeared again, making for the harbor. The New Orleans sent two shots across her bow and brought her to. She is now held at quarantine.

The new local directory of the Central Union Telephone Company, which has just left the press, is rich in information concerning the telephone, telephone connections and things pertaining there to. It also contains the numbers and locations of all the fire alarm boxes, with directions regarding their use. Manager Stalcup's efforts to give to the local public a book superior to any of its predecessors, or those in use in the surrounding towns, have not been in vain, and the numerous improvements are fully appreciated by subscribers, who know best their value.

The Rev. Wm. H. Shults resigned his pastorate of the First Reformed church on the corner of West Main and Wooster streets.

The Rev. Mr. Shults moved to this city with his family on November 1, 1893, holding his first service in the vacant store room at 200 West Tremont street, his congregation consisting of twelve adults and five children. Later services were held in the old U. B. church. On February 22, 1894, a congregation was organized with a membership of forty-two. Since that time one hundred and forty-one new members have been received. In April 1894 the U. B. church was purchased.

News of the Rev. Mr. Shults' resignation will be learned with regret by those not already aware of his intention. The church is in excellent condition, having raised about \$4,000 for congregational and benevolent uses since its organization. The Rev. Mr. Shults has no definite plans for the future, but he has already received several calls from other churches and will doubtless soon leave Massillon.

The following table shows the amount of tax collected in Stark county under the Dow law, and its apportionment to the various funds and townships at the July settlement.

JULY SETTLEMENT.
Dow tax collected.....\$45,055.67
Dow refunded since last settlement.....\$2,081.01
Total.....\$42,974.66

Amount distributed as follows:
State.....\$12,792.72
Poor.....9,270.80
Canton city.....10,188.82
Massillon city.....5,003.79
Alliance.....2,535.25
Canal Fulton.....507.31
Navarre.....408.57
Louisville.....338.21
Beach City.....168.92
Osnaburg.....258.65
Magnolia.....153.81
Waynesburg.....171.98
County.....1,120.75

Total.....\$42,974.66

RECKLESS DRIVER ARRESTED.
Charles Plantz, of West Brookfield, Again in Trouble.

Charles Plantz of West Brookfield, with whom the mayor dealt leniently a month or two ago when brought before him on a similar charge, drove fast and recklessly through the streets again last night at about 8 o'clock. His carriage collided with that of Robert Hess, who could not get his horse out of the way in time to allow Plantz to pass. Plantz was driving on the side of the road. Mr. Hess made the affidavit. Plantz plead guilty, and was fined \$5 and costs. Being unable to pay, he was lodged in the city prison.

NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD
No News Concerning the Missing Joseph Walter

No trace of the missing Joseph Walter has been found. The police authorities of Cleveland, in which city he so mysteriously disappeared more than a month ago, fear the worst. The suspense is having a serious effect on the young man's mother, Mrs. Mary Walter, of this city.

MRS. M. E. GEIB,
Of Canton, O., Recommends Wright's Colicery Capsules.

March 10, 1898.
THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,
Columbus, O.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of Wright's Colicery Capsules from E. L. Janser, druggist, Canton, O., and used them for indigestion and constipation. I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief. I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without Wright's Colicery Capsules.

Yours truly,
Mrs. M. E. Geib,
1145 Arch St.,
Columbus, O.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

THE OPERATORS MEET.

A General Advance in the Price of Coal.

TO TAKE EFFECT ON AUGUST 1.

Massillon Dealers to be Assessed Ten Cents More Per Ton—A Revival in the Coal Trade Anticipated—Steady Work for the District Miners.

The meeting of the Massillon Coal Operators' Association, which was held in the chamber of commerce rooms in the Arcade in Cleveland on Wednesday afternoon, resulted in the price of coal being generally advanced from five to fifteen cents per ton. The advance takes effect August 1 and covers the entire territory in which Massillon coal is used, and the increase to Massillon dealers amounts to ten cents per ton. Operators J. F. Pocock, R. H. Wainwright, J. P. Burton and Anthony Howells, of Massillon, were present at the meeting. Mr. Howells presiding. The mining situation was generally discussed, but the adoption of the scale of prices was the only decisive step taken. The committee recently appointed to frame the scale was composed of J. P. Burton, W. R. Wainwright, Anthony Howells, W. J. Mullins and E. G. Krause. The report of the committee was discussed in detail yesterday, but was adopted without attention.

The advance, which will become effective on the first day of next month, should have been made in May, the operators say, but as business was unusually slack the matter was delayed until the present time. A general revival in the coal trade is expected in August, however, and steady work will no doubt be provided for the miners throughout the winter. At present the men are employed at an average of two days each week.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.
Recommendations Made by the Auditing Committee.

CANTON, O., July 21.—The report of Attorneys J. J. Clark, of Canton, and Frank L. Baldwin, of Massillon, appointed to audit the report of the board of commissioners of Stark county for the year ending September 1, 1897, was made public today. It is a lengthy document, embodying numerous recommendations which, in some cases, will be adhered to in the future. With regard to contracts made by the commissioners the examiners say that to valid these must be approved at regular or special meetings of the board, and recommend that this course be followed. They also recommend that all work be let by contract by competitive bids hereafter, whether the amount is above or under the legal amount. One case is cited where a certain contractor was paid, \$1,200 more than the contract price for building bridge abutments. The contract price was \$2.50 a perch and for additional work the contractor was allowed \$5 a perch.

The examiners are of the opinion that the commissioners should purchase all supplies for the various county offices by competitive bids, and think entirely too much money has been paid by the county for public printing. With reference to the coroner's office, it is stated in the report that a number of unnecessary inquests were held, at an aggregate cost to the county of \$1,800, of which \$780 were received by the coroner, and the balance expended for constable and witnesses. It was found that the county clerks had been paid for indexing judgments still pending, which is contrary to law, but the money is to be refunded. Attention is called to the payment of the auditor for making up the commissioner's report. The examining committee states that the auditor is clerk of the board and not liable to pay.

THE IMHOFF CLAIM SETTLED.
Administrator Ambler's Report Filed and Approved.

CANTON, July 22.—Ralph S. Ambler, administrator of the estate of Ervin S. Imhoff, of Massillon, who was authorized by the probate court to settle the claim against the W. & L. E. railway for the wrongful death of Mr. Imhoff, has filed his report, which has been approved. Suit had not been begun against the company and the claim was adjusted by the payment of \$5,000.

Real estate transfers furnished by Trump & Oberly abstractors of titles, rooms 1 and 2, Eagle Block, Canton.

Massillon—Lodema Shaffer to Aaron Rubright, part of lots No. 164 and 165, first ward, \$2,200. Caroline B. Dewees to John Austin, part of lot No. 536 first ward, \$600. Michael Huth to Cecilia Huth, part of lot No. 232, fourth ward, \$2,500.

An engraver named Baldwin, who came from the East last week to secure employment at the Deuber works, fell from a third story window in the Melbourne hotel last night to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. Baldwin lay unconscious until the night clerk was attracted by his moans. A physician was summoned and it was found that all of the unfortunate man's ribs and both legs were broken. Baldwin is alive today and has a chance for recovery.

The will of Amos Harsh, of North Lawrence, has been admitted to probate and Jonas Eschliman has been appointed executor. The seventh partial account has been filed in the estate of Anna Holbyson, of Lawrence township. The will of Catharine Barnhart, of Marlboro, has been filed for probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Lawrence Clapper and Irene J. Buchanan, of Robertsville, and William I. Fletcher and Carrie E. Reckemmer, of Canton.

Wright's Colicery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 50c at all druggists.

SOCIAL AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Report of the Probate Court for the Year Ending March 31, 1898.

The following report of social and vital statistics of Stark county, for the year ending March 31, 1898, has been made to the secretary of state by Probate Judge Wise:

Number of deaths in county, 691; loss of 80.

Number of births in county, 1098; loss of 84.

Number of wills probated, 124; gain of 3.

Number of executors appointed, 69.

Number of administrators appointed, 132.

Number of estates administered, 224; gain of 81.

Number of guardians appointed, 108; gain of 4.

Number of children for whom guardians were appointed, 187; increase, 13; insane persons, 10; habitual drunkards, 1.

Number of marriages, 685; loss of 107. The above includes two colored couples and two married by banns without license. December was the banner month, with 80 marriages; July lowest, with 33.

Number of naturalization papers issued, 73; a loss of 143, due to the previous year including presidential campaign. Germany furnishes 35; England, 8; Austria, 7; Switzerland and Italy, each 6; Ireland, Scotland, Denmark and Russia, each 2; France, Canada and Sweden, each 1.

Number of insane sent to Toledo, 44; gain of 13. Males, 23; females, 21.

Number of assignments, 51, to 53 previous year, but amount of assets and liabilities very small in comparison with preceding year.

Number of boys sent to Reform farm, 14 mostly for truancy; girls, 3.

The imbecility of some men is always inviting the embrace of death. It is the delight of such men to boast of what "tough fellows" they are, and tell how they overcame themselves and how they neglect little disorders and little illnesses that put other people on their backs.

It may not sound nice to say so, but it is a fact that the average man is just that, an average man, and he is not worth paying any attention to: if he feels dull and drowsy during the day, it isn't worth serious consideration; if he is troubled with sleeplessness at night, he does himself with opiates. When he awakes from nervousness, he walks into the nearest drug store and orders powerful medicines that even a physician prescribes with care. He is a very knowing fellow, but without knowing it, he is hugging death. There is a wonderful restorative tonic and health builder that will keep the hardest working man in good working shape; it is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made of pure native roots and barks. It contains no minerals, no narcotics and no opiates. It simply aids nature in the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It tones up the stomach and facilitates the flow of digestive juices. It makes a man "hungry as a horse" and then sees to it that the life-giving elements of the food he takes are assimilated into the blood. It invigorates the liver. It drives out all impurities and cleanses the system. It is the great blood-maker and flesh builder. It is the best of all nerve tonics. It cures bronchial, throat and lung affections as well.

"I had indigestion and a torpid liver," writes Mrs. A. Gibbs, of Russellville, Logan County, Ky. "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me."

If constipation is also present, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken. They never fail, they never gripe. Druggists sell both medicines.

WAGES OF SIN.
A Book for Young and Old.

OUR RECORD ESTD 1878
250,000
DISEASED
MEN
CURED

WE CURE NERVOUS BLOOD SKIN & PRIVATE DISEASES

250,000 CURED
YOUNG MAN Have you sinned against nature when ignorant of the terrible crime you were committing? Did you ever consider the fascinating allurements of this evil habit? When too late to avoid the terrible results, were your eyes opened to your peril? Did you later on in married life contract any PRIVATE OR BLOOD disease? Were you cured? Do you now and then see some alarming symptoms? Have you married? Is it a marriage? Have you had 31 years' experience? CAN you guarantee anyone from \$50 to \$500 to give the satisfaction he can. Gives information in all circumstances of life, from birth to the grave and in business transactions concerning property and hidden treasures, on domestic troubles and also on matrimony. English and German spoken. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No 231 North Cherry St., Canton, O., opposite Carlton Brewery

CURES GUARANTEED
"The Wages of Sin" sent free by enclosing 2c stamp. CONSULTATION FREE. RETURN BLANK FOR HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN
247 SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, O.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

White Cornell hat to be had only at Doll's, 4 E. Main street.

How Relief Came.

This is the sequel of a terrible calamity which affected many sections of the country some years ago. A host of victims suffered disease and death. The survivors have now a new reason to rejoice.

About seven years ago the L. A. Grippe visited various sections of the country in its deadly might scattering disease and death among its hosts of victims.

Most of those afflicted who escaped death then, have lived on in suffering, broken in health and ambition; for the after-effects of this disease are dangerous.

A large portion of the survivors have a feeling of oppression in the chest.

A little exertion causes a violent action of the heart, described as "palpitation."

There is mental anxiety, depression, blueness of the skin, indicating impaired circulation of the blood.

The sluggishness of its circulation impairs the functions of most of the organs; the stomach and intestines fail to perform their work, while the appetite and digestion become seriously affected.

This complaint has baffled eminent physicians and exhausted the results of pharmacopoeia.

Recently, however, a means for a cure has been obtained.

Among those who have been restored to health by it is Herman H. Epler, of 811 W. Main Street, Jefferson, Mo., a resident of that city for thirty-eight years, well known as a successful contractor.

He was one of the victims of the "Grippe" seven years ago and has since been troubled with its after-effects.

"That he lives to-day," he says, "is due to a remarkable occurrence."

"I was taken with a malady just after the 'Grippe' visited this section and caused so many fatalities about seven years ago."

"I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely."

"I tried different doctors and carefully followed their directions, but no benefit was apparent. I used numerous remedies that were highly recommended but no satisfactory results were obtained."

"I began to give up all hope of receiving relief. My condition was deplorable."

"In reading a St. Louis newspaper I noticed an article extolling Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"After making inquiries regarding them I concluded to give the pills a thorough trial."

"I used the first box and was wonderfully relieved."

"I bought two more boxes and continued taking them."

"A marked improvement was soon noticeable; the shortness of breath, the palpitation of my heart and kindred ailments began to abate."

"After taking four boxes of these pills, I was restored to good health."

"I feel like a new man now, and can transact my business with increased ambition."

To add strength to his story Mr. Epler made affidavit before Notary Public Adam Poutsong and he will gladly answer inquiries to those enclosing stamp for reply.

The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are helpful in such cases as this, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate buildings and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents

FOR SALE.
A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS. Established 1882. Good location will be sold cheap. Address Lock Box 29, Massillon, O.

AWNINGS—Adjustable awnings, fits any window, complete with frames, blocks, ropes, etc. for \$2.50 each. Also tents of all sizes for rent. Call on Geo. F. Snyder, 21 E. Charles St.

CAMERA—VIVE Camera, size 4x4 1/2, with complete developing and printing outfit, also tripod. Will sell at a bargain. W. R. Lipps, 20 N. East street.

FURNITURE—The entire furniture and furnishings belonging to the Sherman House will be sold at auction, commencing Thursday, July 28, at 1 p. m., and continuing until all is sold. D. F. McGhie, Prop.

GROCERY STORE—A business opportunity. Old established stand. Good location. Massillon will sell cheap if sold soon. Not valid by August 1st. Not for sale. Inquire at The Independent office.

HOUSE—One of the finest and best on the West Side; ten rooms, cellar, electric light, furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, garden, fruit trees, etc. Call at No. 9 Henry street. Lease terms.

LAND—87 acres of land situated two miles east of Massillon. Inquire at C. V. Hamn Smith's Insurance office, E. Main st.

LOTS—I have for sale 33 one acre lots on Richville avenue for \$200 each. These lots face on two streets. 122x300. S. Burd.

MARE—Black mare 3 years old, not broken to drive. Cheap. Chas. E. Archer.

MISCELLANEOUS.
DONANT, KRIER & STRAUSS, contract or for plastering and whitewashing. Work done promptly and strictly up-to-date. Orders can be left at 59 Weber street or 71 West Tremont street.

MRS. MILLER, from New York, the most reliable Astrologist, or Fortune Teller there are many people that don't know what Astrology means. Every being is born under a certain planet, and their whole life depends on it and their fortune. Mrs. Miller, gifted by birth from her ancestors, and has inherited the books actually from 1400. The value of those books no money could buy them. She has traveled all through Europe, London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. She had had 31 years' experience. CAN you guarantee anyone from \$50 to \$500 to give the satisfaction he can. Gives information in all circumstances of life, from birth to the grave and in business transactions concerning property and hidden treasures, on domestic troubles and also on matrimony. English and German spoken. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No 231 North Cherry St., Canton, O., opposite Carlton Brewery

SITUATION—As bookkeeper. Have charge of sixteen books at present. Correspondence solicited. M. A. Boughman, Coruna, Indiana

TO EXCHANGE city property just outside of city limits for land, also would like to rent a farm. Address Box 302, Massillon, O.

YOUNG LADIES that can speak German are wanted at the Massillon Actual Business College to study bookkeeping, and full business course. For particulars call at the college.

LOST.
TAPE LINE—A fifty foot leather tape line between N. Mill street and Oehler's store. Find or leave at F. H. Oehler's store, W. Main street.

FOUND.
POCKETBOOK—Contains a sum of money. Owner can have same by identifying property and paying for this ad. Wm. Zepp, at Suhr & Zepp's.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS

Leaves Chicago, 10:30 p. m. every day the year. Through Palace Sleeping Cars with Sleeping Car accommodations from Chicago to Denver and Portland. Through Tourist Sleeping Car service from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

Leaves Chicago, 6:00 p. m. every day the year. Buffet Smoking and Library Cars. All meals "a la carte" in Dining Cars. Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars through to Salt Lake City and San Francisco without change. Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to California and Oregon.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA

The North-Western Line

Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address
O. TRAVELER, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Fifth & Pa.
W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1853.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Ham-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

Poor Admiral Cervera! After faithfully carrying out the instructions of his government, making one of the most gallant dashes for liberty in the history of the world, and doing everything in his power to save the flower of the Spanish fleet, this brave old sailor has two alternatives before him—a home in a foreign land, or insult and possible death should he return to Spain.

A severe hardship is to be imposed upon our Spanish prisoners during their voyage across the Atlantic, which is likely to upset all their previously formed notions of the kindness and consideration of their American captors. The rations to be given out every day include soap, which the enlisted men will be obliged to make use of, and as the Spanish idea of true godliness has not the proverbial association familiar to the American mind, there is no doubt but that this innovation will be regarded with deep displeasure.

The news that the Cuban insurgents under General Garcia, have turned sulky because they are not allowed to occupy and plunder Santiago, is not surprising, but only serves to confirm and justify the predictions made by the upholders of the administration before the commencement of hostilities, and when its opposers were clamoring for the recognition of Cuban independence. It is only another illustration of the foresight of a conservative and patriotic President, who can now be counted upon to take every measure necessary to meet the responsibilities which have been assumed by the United States in Cuba.

It has taken vigorous fighting to convince Spain that we will take any measures necessary to teach the nations that we are to be feared, honored and respected, and, much as it may cost, she is to be made to realize that the war is still in progress. The suggestion of Minister Sagasta that we have only to sit down and patiently wait until starvation forces the Spaniards to surrender is not likely to be followed. It has never been the habit of Americans to sit down and wait, when there was any chance that action would bring about the termination of a distressing situation.

The experience of Admiral Sampson in attacking the shore batteries near Santiago several weeks ago will be valuable to the navy in carrying out the campaign in Porto Rico. The plan of the war department is said to provide for a simultaneous attack by the land and naval forces on the city of San Juan where, according to the best sources of information at the command of the government, there are only about 10,000 Spanish troops, including regulars and volunteers. As it is a well known fact that the volunteers have but a lukewarm enthusiasm in carrying out the orders of their government, a stubborn resistance in the coming attack is hardly to be expected.

ONE RESULT OF THE SURRENDER.

One of the most important features of the full surrender of Santiago is that opportunity is now allowed to get our men out of the pestilential trenches, and to care for the sick and wounded. Another is that we may begin to take steps toward the general cleaning up which will eventually result in the prevention of that dread epidemic, yellow fever, which has been the curse of Cuba for over 100 years. Questions of public health have received little consideration at the hands of Spaniards or their descendants, and the cities of Havana and Santiago are hot beds of disease, due almost entirely to negligence.

Dr. Arban Guimera, who has devoted years of study and research to the history of yellow fever, asserts that Spain has never been known to take any measures toward stamping out so dire a foe to her own children.

While she has lost tens of thousands of soldiers and sailors in Cuba from preventable disease, that has taught her no lesson. The wicked loss of life and its cost to her as a nation has not been weighed. In times of peace her soldiers have died by thousands, in times of war by tens of thousands. The ten years' war—1868 to 1878—cost her 200,000 men, the flower of the Spanish army, of whom 191,000 died in the hospital, largely of climatic diseases—while less than 10,000 died from wounds received in battle. All this is bad enough, but it has not been Spain alone who has suffered through her criminal neglect of sanitation. The dreaded epidemic has swept across to Florida and the Southern states, bringing death and devastation, which were powerless to prevent. If nothing else is accomplished by the present war, its final and complete justification will be the sanitary measures which will

now be taken to render Cuba healthful and safe for Europeans and Americans.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH WILLIAM?

"Why does William let Henry carry on so?" is the burden of some remarks in the New York Sun which will be heard with satisfaction by those who have been interested in recent German doings at Manila. "William," says the Sun, "has always been a tremendous poser, and, therefore, doubtless very desirous of appearing important, majestic and serious in the eyes of the world."

"In this ambition he has not been, in theatrical parlance, a complete 'success.' He is regarded as a forceful person, but everywhere, even in Germany, his performances invariably excite something of a smile. The mark of burlesque sticks to the German War Lord like the gorgeousness of his imperial helmet. Even admiration for Germany's unrivaled army and its commander's enthusiastic absorption in the things of war always laughs a little. William has produced upon the public mind the impression that no amount of talent can take him out of the class which never outgrows boyhood and retains during life a touch of the inflation and strut of the toy house.

Why he should direct or permit his subordinates in Manila to enhance this side of his reputation at this time is incomprehensible. The United States has always been a friend of Germany. We have hitherto, on the other hand, been unfriendly to England, and the German dislike of England has not grated on us. But since we have been at war with Spain the commanders of the German fleet in the Philippines have been perpetrating a series of threatening acts which were at the same time petty, boorish and irritating. We can understand how the ruler of so powerful a people as the Germans might ally himself with Spain if he desired so to do, and open fire on Dewey. But to go sputtering around with bad manners, unnecessary and ostentatious displays of force, and waspish little evidences of the itch for interference doesn't comport with an Emperor's inherited dignity."

PORTO RICO.

As the expedition for Porto Rico is now under way and as the fourth of the Greater Antilles bids fair to have the eyes of the world upon it for the next few weeks at least, it is interesting to note some of its general features, which will have an immediate influence upon the experiences of our naval and military forces. The island of Porto Rico (rich port), is a little under 100 miles long by one-third of that distance broad and is some 270 miles in circumference. The surface of the island is broken and hilly, the country having two marked features—the many wooded ravines descending from the mountains, through which run streams of water, and interspersed with these ravines, extensive stretches of natural meadowland.

The climate is a healthy one for a tropical situation, the constantly running streams, with the absence of stagnant water, doubtless contributing to purify the atmosphere. The population is about 800,000. Besides the capital, San Juan, there are sixty or seventy towns and a good many villages on the island. The capital is on the north coast at a distance of nine leagues west of St. John's Head, the extreme north-east point of the island. At this point is the Morro Castle, or citadel, with a regular garrison of some three thousand five hundred which is now probably reinforced from the militia. Behind the Morro rises San Juan, which has been described as a "Miniature Cadiz."

Colonel W. Winthrop, writing of the feasibility of the capture of San Juan, says that Admiral Sampson's bombardment on May 12 was a test, as far as it went, of the strength of the fortifications; and after a firing not maintained beyond three hours, the impression made by our shot upon the Morro was such as to give assurance that the work might be permanently disabled by a continuous heavy fire. "Another assurance," says Colonel Winthrop, "that a persistent cannonading would prove effective here is that San Juan, standing in bold relief upon its peninsula, holds up to our ships a more conspicuous target than any other fastness of the enemy in these seas." It is probable that the military expedition under General Miles will land at Ponce, southwest of San Juan, which is poorly defended, and offers therefore a safer approach than the capital city for our transports and war vessels, the attack then resolving itself into a vigorous and continued bombardment by the naval forces under Admiral Sampson, aided by the infantry and artillery, so placed as to engage the enemy's rear or flank.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays in July, August, September and October, 1898 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets (good 21 days) from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South and North Dakota and other western and southwestern states at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing the following named persons: W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago; H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agt. for South Dakota, 281 Dearborn St., Chicago; or Geo. H. Heaford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

TOO LARGE TO FLOAT.

The Fear Expressed Concerning the Russell Men's Flag.

ITS SIZE IS EXACTLY 21X40 FEET.

Those Having the Work on the Pole in Charge, However, are Confident That It Can Be Made Strong Enough to Keep Right Side Up in any Gale.

The fear is being generally expressed by employees of Russell & Company, who are soon to have a flag-raising with elaborate ceremonies, that the immense flag-pole, with all its natural strength, guys and iron bands, will not be capable of floating the 21x40 foot banner, which has just arrived in Massillon from the manufacturer. The pole comprises the trunks of two giant trees, one a poplar and the other a hickory. It is 136 feet long, and its diameter at the butt end is at least a foot. The men who are preparing the pole are for the most part of the opinion that nothing short of a lightning stroke can bring it down when once in position, but the doubting Thomases declare that a stiff gale could set the flag to flapping in such a manner that the pole could not remain in place if it were twice as strong. The latter also affirm that the manufacturers of the flag say that a staff of that height can not be made with sufficient power to support it.

This talk will in no way interfere with the plans being made for the hoisting of the flag. The date has not yet been decided upon, and the programme is not nearly completed, but it is expected that in a few days all will be in readiness. The foundation for the staff is being constructed today. It is of ruff-raff stone and mortar. In its center will be an upright iron rod of considerable length. The lower end of the pole will be bored out sufficiently to make room for the rod. This alone will be a great support, and in addition to it will be the heavy guys and bands. The trees of which Jacob Smathers and R. S. Poltz have made the pole are from the Graber woods, near Richville, and were presented to the men with the compliments of the proprietor of the forest.

THREE GOOD GAMES.

The Geneva Club to Play in Massillon Next Week.

The Geneva baseball team, which has defeated nearly every club in northern Ohio, will play in Massillon on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of next week. The team is probably the strongest independent organization of the kind in the state and defeated Ashabula four in five games this season. The players are salaried and among them are Payne, formerly of the Brooklyn national league team, and Cross, of the Youngstown inter-state league team. Payne will pitch the Sunday game for Geneva and Heyman will be in the box for Massillon.

Good games are assured each day and should be liberally patronized, as the local team, anxious to make reparation for the last two games, will necessarily incur great expense in securing these splendid players. The Geneva team is known throughout the state and its strength is not misrepresented. An effort was made to secure the Youngstown team for next Sunday, but the team had no open dates and it may be impossible to secure an inter-state league club this season, owing to a change in the schedule.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

It Will Sail for Honolulu About the Middle of August.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Culom, chairman of the Hawaiian commission, will leave Washington today with his family for Chicago, from which place he expects to make a short tour over the state before going to Hawaii. The appointments to the staff of the commission have been made, and it is composed largely of employees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The purpose of this was to reduce expenditures, none of those who accompany the party receiving any compensation except the official stenographer. The Senator will sail from San Francisco about August 10, and it is expected the party will remain in Hawaii until about the time Congress convenes.

PHILIP DIEFENBACHER INJURED.

Struck by a Falling Piece of Timber at East Greenville.

Contractor Philip Diefenbacher was seriously injured Monday afternoon while assisting to move a scaffold at a culvert near East Greenville. He was struck over the heart by a heavy timber, and was removed to his home in Wooster street in a semi-unconscious condition. Dr. Maurice Smith is attending Mr. Diefenbacher, but is yet unable to ascertain the extent of the injuries, but some of an internal nature may develop.

The Sultan and Our Missionary.

The Porte has demanded the recall of two American missionaries from the province of Aleppo, on the pretext that their mission for distribution of relief is likely to cause disturbances. "The sick man of Europe," as he is derisively termed, is as unreasonable as his political health is feeble. As a bright contrast to his obstinacy and stupidity, the people of America are acknowledging far and wide the beneficence of the mission of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, namely, to relieve and prevent malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaint, chronic dyspepsia, constipation and liver trouble. The nervous, the weak and the infirm derive unspeakable benefit from its use, and it greatly mitigates those infirmities specially incident to advancing years. Sleep, appetite, and a sensation of comfort throughout the system, ensue upon its use, which should be regular and persistent. An early resort to this fine preventive is logically suggested to those who seek its aid.

MAY LAND AT PONCE.

Government Officials are Silent on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—[By Associated Press]—The officials of the war department were busy yesterday studying the map of Porto Rico, with a view, among other things, of determining the most available port at which to send the army and supplies. They would not say which one had been selected. It was suggested in some quarters that the army might land on the southern coast near the city of Ponce, southwest of San Juan. Ponce is situated on a plain about two miles from the seaboard, is the residence of the military governor of the district and is commercially the second city of importance on the island. A fine road leads to the custom house, the office of the captain of the port and all the consular officers. The port is spacious and will hold vessels at twenty-five feet draught, an important consideration in the landing.

The city proper has no military defenses, but in the hills north of town a series of earth intrenchments have lately been constructed. West of Ponce, where the railroad and military road touch the shore, earthworks have been constructed to guard this strategic point. There are about thirty mountain howitzers in Ponce available for the defence of the city and the railroad. The army, if landed there, would be compelled to travel fifty or sixty miles across the mountains to reach San Juan. There is, however, a main road, irregular and circuitous, connecting Ponce and San Juan.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

CANTON, July 18.—According to the report filed by the Massillon board of equalization with the county auditor, the addition made to the value of taxable property will amount in taxes to but little more than the expenses incurred by the board. The additions made to real and personal property aggregate \$41,905, and reductions \$1,691, leaving a balance of \$40,210. The taxes on this sum will aggregate approximately \$1,100 and the expenses of the board were \$780.76.

A special session of circuit court is in progress, today, held for the purpose of hearing the injunction case of Mary E. Allen vs. Probate Judge Wise. Mrs. Allen, who was removed as administratrix by probate court and Andrew Pontius appointed, began suit to restrain Administrator Pontius from disposing of certain real estate. Mrs. Allen lost in common pleas court, but appealed the case, securing a temporary restraining order.

Private sale of desperate claims has been ordered and final account filed in the estate of William G. Knepper, of Bethel township. Maria E. Warwick has been appointed trustee in the estate of John G. Warwick, a minor, of Massillon. A petition for sale of real estate has been filed in the estate of John G. Warwick, of Massillon. The guardian of Laura A. Hay, of Osnaburg township, has filed a final account.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Elmer C. Richards and Mamie E. Andrews, of Navarre and Augustus Eberly and Catharine A. Hempfner, of Canton.

A NEW AQUEDUCT.

Navigation to be Suspended While It is Being Constructed.

Collector Atwater reports receipt of the following dispatch: "Navigation will be closed on the Ohio canal between Navarre and Zoar after July 21." "Charles H. Gridel, superintendent." The purpose of the suspension is to permit the work of building the new Bolivar aqueduct to be gotten under way. The timber has been cut and hauled to a convenient place, and everything is now in readiness for a beginning. Mr. Atwater thinks that the construction of the aqueduct will require three or four weeks. The new aqueduct is very much needed, as the present affair leaks so badly that navigation between this city and Zoar has been all but impossible for some time.

THE NEW ORLEANS.

Captain Folger's Ship Destroys a Spanish Gunboat.

A dispatch in the Sunday papers, dated St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 16, announces that the United States cruiser New Orleans on that date completely destroyed the Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez, whose captain recently ran his vessel ashore at Salinas, near San Juan de Porto Rico, being chased by two American vessels, when attempting to enter San Juan with provisions and war material. The New Orleans was commanded by Captain Folger, formerly of Massillon.

EVANS COMING HOME.

His Injuries Make His Return to Massillon Necessary.

Charles Evans, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Evans, who reside in Duncan street, writes from Tampa, Fla., that he is soon to return to Massillon. Mr. Evans is a member of Troop B, Third cavalry. He was injured in a mount drill about two weeks ago, and is yet in the hospital. His injuries are of a character that will unfit him for further military service, and he will be given his discharge as soon as his condition will permit his return home. This will probably be two weeks yet.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 19, 1898:

LADIES.
Richards, Miss Ada. Snow, Miss Addie.
MEN.
Jones, T. Lloyd. Putman, Bros.
Merriam, Chas. Sands, Philip.
Porter, Chas. Wixon, H.
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
FELIX H. SHELLEY, P. M.

EXPENSE TOO GREAT.

St. Paul's Parochial School will not be Re-opened.

AN ATTENDANCE OF EIGHTY-FIVE.

The Pupils will Attend the Public Schools Next Term—The Parochial School was Satisfactory, but at Too Great a Cost, It was Thought.

The parochial school of St. Paul's Lutheran church will not be re-opened. The congregation of the church has taken a vote on the question, and this was the decision, by a majority of one. The school was a very expensive institution. Its maintenance cost quite as much as that of the church. Eighty-five pupils attended last term, and there were two teachers, Miss Nill and Miss Snyder. From an educational standpoint the school was highly satisfactory, but there are many who felt that the expense was too great. Since the vote was taken, however, many of those who were in favor of closing the school have expressed a desire to have the matter brought up for reconsideration. Perhaps this will be done, and in case it is there may be a reversal of the former decision, but such action is hardly expected.

OUR NEWMAN LETTER.

All Sorts of Gossip and Neighborhood News.

NEWMAN, July 20.—Wm. J. Masters, of Massillon, spent Monday in this place. Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis spent Sunday at Elton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harrold.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pollock, of North Lawrence, spent Sunday at the Findley residence.

James F. Miller has built an addition to his house in order to meet his increasing trade in carpet weaving.

The brick yard company raised a large flag at their works on Monday, in commemoration of our recent victory at Santiago.

Sadie Griffiths and Jeannette Miller are taking a six weeks' course at the Massillon Actual Business College.

Mrs. Lorenzo Williams was called to Warren on Monday by the illness of her mother.

Howell and Thomas Williams, of Canal Fulton, have secured the contract to sink a new mine for the Zerbe Coal Company, near Manchester. Several of our miners will assist in the work.

The heavy flow of water at our new mine on the Baker farm continues to be troublesome, necessitating the placing of the third pump in the shaft which, it is hoped, will prove adequate for the emergency.

Our Sunday school has arranged to accompany the Canal Fulton schools on our annual excursion to Silver Lake on Thursday, July 28. The train will leave Crystal Spring at 7 o'clock a. m. It is to be hoped that all who can will go and spend the day with the children at one of the finest resorts for their pleasure in Ohio.

The United Mine Workers' boycott on the "scab" coal coming from West Virginia does not seem to have the desired effect in so far as the Massillon district is concerned, for the work at the mines gives evidence of very little improvement. When the Chicago scale was so amicably adopted we felt that the harmonious relations existing between the miner and operator would be certain to bring with it a better condition of affairs, thereby giving us more work, but in this we have been sadly disappointed. The friendly relations continue, but we can't get any work to perform, which proves that the adoption of a price scale is not all that is required to benefit the miner.

NEWMAN, July 21.—The date of our Sunday school excursion to Silver Lake has been changed from Thursday, July 28 to Friday, July 29. It was impossible to get Thursday for the reason that the grounds were engaged for that day by other parties. Watch the date.

Chapman Assembly, No. 164, K. of L. have decided to hold their annual picnic and reunion on Saturday, Aug. 20. An executive committee has been selected to complete all necessary arrangements for a successful gathering.

It is certainly amusing to hear some of our coal operators being credited with saying that the Ohio scale price must be reduced to the West Virginia cheap coal, and almost with the same breath comes the announcement that the price of coal on the Cleveland market will be advanced August 1st. It seems to us as though there was a confliction in these reports some where, for we were always informed that the price of Ohio coal was too high, now, for the consumer to reach, hence our miners being idle. Advance the price, cut the miner, and the profits will be greater.

Justice Affairs.

JUSTUS, July 20.—The farmers are mostly all through with their harvesting, and are beginning their fall plowing for seeding.

Mrs. Shisler is visiting among her friends at Beach City.

Cora Sigared has come home from Canton to visit her parents and friends.

Oberlin & Co. have moved their sawmill to the McFarren woods, near town, to saw the best oak timber they have on

their farm. The Boughman reunion will be held on August 11, at Daniel Boughman's home.

Wilmot News.

WILMOT, July 20.—The band furnished music for a festival at Dundee on Saturday evening.

A barn belonging to Mr. Weaver, near the Hahn church, was burned Thursday evening, having been struck by lightning. C. Fellers's house was also struck the same evening.

Adrian Pfouts, employed at Akron, has been sick the past week.

The Rev. J. H. Barron, of Dayton, will give a concert here, in the M. E. church, next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Hess's eighty-third birthday anniversary was observed last week, by some of our aged people spending the day with her at the home of B. F. Reed.

On the first Sunday in August the annual woods meeting will be held at the Weimer church. Bishop J. Weaver, of the U. B. church, is expected to be present.

MT. EATON ITEMS.

MT. EATON, July 19.—Thomas Thompson met with an accident last night by falling down stairs. He will be kept in the house for several days. No bones were broken, but he received severe bruises.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Blanchard, a daughter.

Mrs. George Stair, of Applecreek, visited here on Saturday and Sunday, the guest of Mrs. Jacob Ruch.

CAMP CREEK NOTES.

CAMP CREEK, July 19.—Charles Beal is on the sick list.

Mrs. Slusser, who had her arm fractured some time ago, is no better.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL. NORTH LAWRENCE, July 21.—Thomas Lister prepared a compound of arsenic and other ingredients with which to poison potato bugs. In the meantime two of his hogs found access to it and drinking of it, died shortly afterward.

The remains of Mrs. Sarah Shisler were laid in their long resting place in Newman's creek cemetery on Monday in the presence of a few of her relatives and friends.

V. C. Hammersmith and son drove up from Massillon Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Bowman went to Niagara Falls on the excursion train Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Cora Weygandt was visiting friends on Urban Hill Tuesday.

Our townsman, Lot Evans, is spending a week in East Liverpool. He is undergoing medical treatment while there.

Mr. Vantilburg, of Ashland, brother-in-law of H. M. Benner, was in town Monday.

C. F. Brooke, of Greensford, O., has been employed as teacher for District No. 3.

There was a joint meeting of the miners of Minglewood and of Klondike to try to adjust some differences in price at the two mines, on Wednesday evening.

The Rev. D. W. Sprinkle will deliver his lecture, "The Unwritten History of the Civil War," at the chapel on Monday evening, August 1. This promises to be a great literary and historical treat.

New peaches are selling in town at the rate of \$1.50 per bushel.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well ever she was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

A Strong Nation.

Consists of strong men and healthy women, and health and strength depends upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which takes millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation for health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

Hood's Pills are prompt efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, smarting, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes feel easy. It's a certain cure for callous, sweating, hot, tired and aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's

BAKING POWDER.

Bought by the Government for Army and Navy.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Observed this week by Independent Investigation.

Mrs. John Lowe is spending the week at Brady's lake.

Mrs. V. Foster, of Warsaw, Ind., is visiting in the city.

Arthur Maier has moved his family to Massillon from Cleveland.

Mrs. Herman Marks, of Cleveland, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. George Goodhart and daughter are visiting Cleveland relatives.

Miss Susie Graybill and Miss Clara Harsh left today for Chautauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Gallatin are spending a few weeks in Cleveland.

James Geoghan, of Chicago, is spending a few days with his family in the city.

Miss Jennie Shauf, of Akron, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Shauf, in East Main street.

Miss Lizzie Klein has returned to Akron, after a two weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Klotz.

Mrs. Theodore Crowl, of La Grange, Ind., is the guest of her brother, John Rose, at the Hotel Sailer.

Charles Beckler, engineer on the P. F. work train, and family, are visiting in Massillon.—Wooster Republican.

The C. L. & W. switch leading to C. E. Oberlin's sand quarry, on the Umbenour farm, has been completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shuler, of Cleveland, are visiting Mrs. Shuler's father, Henry Gribble, in East Main street.

A Persian theological student, Mr. Shawbaz, of Columbus, will speak at St. Paul's church next Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaidnagle, of Milwaukee, are visiting at the home of Mr. Shaidnagle's mother in Center street.

Mrs. Vincent Foster and daughter, of Warsaw, Ind., are visiting at the residence of her uncle, Mr. Jacob Spubier, in East Oak street.

The funeral of Amie Charlier took place from his late residence on Tuesday morning at 9:30, the Rev. Mr. Kuebler, of St. Joseph's church, officiating.

Mrs. David Woods, Miss Margaret Woods and Miss Amelia Seicht, of Leesville, Pa., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Strobel, in Jarvis avenue.

Philip Diefenbacher, who was injured by the falling of a derrick, west of the city, Monday, is considerably better today, and Dr. Smith feels that his recovery is assured.

Alliance city street improvement bonds for \$9,000 were sold on Monday to the City Savings Bank at a premium of \$276. This is the highest premium ever realized from city bonds.

Charles Oertel has gone to Chicago, at which place he will likely complete arrangements for a trip to Alaska in the fall. Mr. Oertel recently returned to Massillon from the northwest.

William Leonard came down from Crystal Spring Monday to engage Harrison's orchestra to be present at the dance to be given in Pabian's hall next Saturday evening by the Junior Brass band, of Millport.

The work of raising the flag pole at Russell & Co.'s works has been begun, and is proving itself no small task. Saturday is being generally talked of as the day for the flag raising, but there is as yet nothing definite.

The Elks, of Akron, are preparing to give a street fair in the near future. Their plans are about completed. The Akron fair will possibly be given two weeks before the Canton fair, which will begin on September 7.

Abraham Zupp, who came in from East Greenville today, said that that part of the village which was recently destroyed by fire has been rebuilt, many of the structures being larger and handsomer than their predecessors.

The report of Agent Hansen for June shows an increase of about one hundred per cent in freight billed from Massillon over the business of the corresponding month in 1897. There was also a slight advance in coal and passenger traffic.

The Presbyterians and their friends will boat ride and picnic up the canal, Friday, July 22. Boat leaves dock between Main and Tremont streets at 12:30. A newly repaired and repainted boat has been secured. Tickets 25c. Children 15c.

The Indiana Germans have decided to sing our national songs at their state meeting, which will be held in Muncie this week, owing to the meddling of Germany in American matters at Manila. A programme of German songs had previously been prepared.

The plant of the Corns Iron & Steel Company will probably be closed for repairs on Saturday, July 30. The mill has been in operation almost constantly during the year and the men are anxious for a short vacation—specially during the extreme hot weather.

A party of young people enjoyed a pleasant drive in a hay wagon to the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Rohr, near Canal Fulton, Tuesday evening, and for several hours revelled in the pleasure to be found nowhere but at the hospitable farm-house.

The funeral of Mrs. Salome Kline took place from her late residence in West Main street on Sunday at 1:30 p. m., the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were Tobias Schott, John Mannweiler, John Becker, William Smith, Martin Jordy and Peter Koontz.

Massillonians are thinking of inviting the Millport band to visit Massillon on some evening and give a concert in the park. The manager of the band stated today that he thought his organization would gladly accept such an invitation, as it has always had a natural desire to make an appearance in Massillon. The

Millport band will play at North Lawrence next Monday evening.

Probate Judge Wise has asked the Rev. L. H. Barry, of this city, to call the attention of the other Massillon ministers to the fact that their "return" marriage certificates must bear a ten-cent internal revenue stamp. Mr. Barry recently sent to the probate court an unstamped certificate, which was returned with the above information and request.

Professor W. E. Mills, state archaeologist, has made a large find near Logansville. A mound on the farm of Newton Longbroke was opened and five skeletons found, which Prof. Mills says are those of mound builders. Pieces of pottery were found and also a tooth from a species of beaver, long extinct. All the articles have been forwarded to Columbus.

The coal operators of the Massillon district will advance the price of coal for both steam and domestic use about the first of August. A meeting was held in Cleveland today for the purpose of discussing the project, and to decide upon the amount of the advance. A revival in the coal trade is expected in August, sufficient to give steady employment to the miners.

The ladies of the U. B. church are making 300 comforts for the Massillon State Hospital which must be completed by the first of August. They urge all the ladies of the church, and all others interested in this work, to come to the church and help. The ladies are working at the church every day, and they invite anyone who can make a comfort to come and assist them.

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ON A RECEIVING SHIP.

Louis Lipps's Experience on Board the Vermont.

HOW A RECRUIT IS RECEIVED.

Plenty of Systematic Work, Rules and Regulations, But Uncle Sam's Sailors are Well Treated and Have Opportunities for Reading and Recreation.

SAILORS' LIBRARY, U. S. R. S. VERMONT, BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 17, 1898.

To my friends in Massillon:

Below you will find a description of sailor life on board the receiving ship "Vermont," where I am quartered for the present. The "Vermont" is moored to the cob-dock of a small island in the Brooklyn navy yard, a short distance from the Brooklyn bridge. There are three, three-inch cannon on the cob-dock, one of which is fired in the morning at 5:30 (three bells), which is the signal for all hands to get up. After getting up and dressing each man has to "lash up" his hammock and then store it away in a place furnished for that purpose. After the hammocks are stored away the decks are scrubbed down by the seamen. At 6:30 (five bells), first call for mess and at 7 (six bells), second call. At 8 (eight bells), the stars and stripes are hoisted to the mast and everybody on the cob dock must salute the flag. Then the men are called to the working quarters, where men are selected to perform the various duties of the day, such as are required on the different boats in port here, some of which are the Chicago and Atlanta in dry dock; the Supply, Glacier, Panther, Delmonico, Scipio, a prize steamer, and several dispatch boats. The Armenia left recently with a supply of provisions, etc., for Santiago. At 9:30 (three bells), a call is made for general quarters, and all hands report to the spar deck and upper gun deck, where the Jackies are assigned to different divisions and sometimes drafted for the different boats. Immediately after general quarters we are taken out and drilled by divisions until 11 (six bells). At 11:30 (seven bells), first call for noon mess and at 12 (eight bells) second call. At 1 (two bells) we are again mustered for drill and gymnastic exercises, which last until 2 (six bells). At 3:30 (seven bells) first call for evening mess and at 4 (eight bells) second call. At 5 (two bells) we are again mustered for gymnastics and a double-quick for about a mile, which the Jackies call the "hot-foot." At 7:30 (seven bells) the order is given to "stand by your hammocks," then all the men get their hammocks as they are passed from the rack by the men in charge. As each man gets his hammock he selects a place to swing it and then strolls around until bedtime. At sundown the flag is hauled down and all hands, who are on the cob-dock, must salute it. At 9 (two bells) the cannon is again fired and every mother's son has to be in his hammock, and at 9:05 silence is supposed to reign supreme.

When a recruit arrives he is taken in charge and an outfit is given him, which generally is made up as follows: All the men connected with the engineer's force, firemen and coalpassers, receive black bags, while the rest of the crew receive white ones. These bags are numbered and contain each man's outfit: one blue suit and cap, called muster suit, two white suits and caps, called working suits, two suits of underwear, two pairs of socks, one black silk neckerchief, two pairs of shoes, one hammock, covers, which broom, blacking and brushes, one scrub brush, needles and thread, one lanyard, one knit cap, a rating badge and braid, which the recruit must sew on his sleeve. My rating badge, for second class machinist, is a white propeller under a white eagle, under which are two V shaped stripes of red, and around the cuffs are three white stripes. Each recruit is furnished with a stencil, with which all of his clothes must be marked.

After receiving his outfit the "Jackie" is then taken to the bath-room, where he has to register the date and number of bath room, in which he takes his bath. There are twelve bath rooms, and each is fitted with cupboard, hot and cold showers. The wash room, where "Jackie" does his washing, is fitted with two rows of tubs, with both hot and cold water pipes, and also steam dryers.

We get very good meals, fresh meats of all kinds, potatoes, beans, bean soup, pickles and a No. 1 bread and butter. Coffee is served morning and noon and tea at evening mess. Milk can be had at each mess for five cents per pint from the milk vendors, who are always on hand.

When the bugle sounds for mess we line upon the cob-dock in double file and wait until we are ordered in. If anyone fails to get enough to eat it is his own fault. The victuals are placed in large dishes, and the coffee and tea in large pots, and then every man is for himself. The cooking is done by whites, blacks and Japs. There are four decks to the "Vermont," mess deck, upper and lower gun decks and spar deck.

About fifty yards from the Vermont, we have the sailors' library, which is furnished with quite a number of books of interest to the Jack Tars. The library is also furnished with the daily papers and monthly magazines, pens, ink and writing tables. Church services are held twice a day on Sundays. The Catholics have their services on board the Vermont and the Protestants in the library. The Vermont has a piano and the evenings are spent singing and playing. Sometimes the daughters of the officials officiate at the piano, New York is just across the river about a quarter

of a mile, and as I lay in my hammock through the ports I can see the boats plying up and down the river. There are between 700 and 800 men on board, and to furnish sleeping room for all the hammocks are swung one above another and it is a common occurrence for a recruit to fall out of the upper berth and land on top of the man in the lower hammock; then everybody cries out "brand new." The Solace landed here this afternoon, with sick and wounded men from the front on board.

Yours very truly,
LOUIS PHILIP LIPPS,
Machinist 2nd Class, U. S. N.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The C. C. & S. Railway Master Mechanic Defendant.

AN ENGINEER SEEKS REPARATION.

Claims to Have Been Injured by Alleged Libelous Letters—Two Causes for Action—The Stark-Wayne County Ditch—Commissioners to Meet Again.

CANTON, July 20.—Edward Ferguson, who for a number of years was employed as engineer on the C. C. & S. railway, has commenced suit against John Bean, the company's master mechanic and master car builder, petitioning for damages amounting to \$10,000. It is alleged in the petition that Mr. Bean wilfully and maliciously made false and libelous statements detrimental to the plaintiff's character and reputation as an engineer.

In the first cause of action Mr. Ferguson avers that Master Mechanic Bean made false accusations against him in a letter written by Bean to G. W. Mudd, master mechanic of the Wabash railway to whom the plaintiff had applied for employment. In the second the defendant is charged with sending the same kind of a letter to V. B. Long, master mechanic of the New Orleans, Texas & Pacific railway, to whom Mr. Ferguson had also applied for work. It is also alleged that Master Mechanic Bean has for some time kept up this practice for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff.

The commissioners of Stark and Wayne counties will meet again on next Monday, at Wooster, for the purpose of discussing, and, if possible, settling the Orrville ditch question. Owing to the lack of attendance on the part of the property owners interested, nothing was accomplished at the recent meeting, but notices have been sent to each by Commissioner Crawford and a fair representation is expected Monday. Stark county's proportion of the expense of constructing the ditch is but \$774, which is assessed to twenty-two property owners, while Wayne county's share is much greater, amounting to \$4,496.

On Friday the commissioners will go over the line recently run by the county surveyor for the proposed ditch between Richville and Canton. The total cost of this improvement will be less than \$2,500, and but one objection has been filed, and that by the C. C. & S. Railway Company, which has refused to pay its assessment, \$400.

F. L. Baldwin, of Massillon, and J. J. Clark, of Canton, who audited the county commissioners' report, have completed their investigation. The report has been filed, but will not be made public until the commissioners return from Osnaburg, where they are spending the day.

SHELL AND AMBER.

WHERE THE BEAUTIFUL TORTOISE SHELL CORALS COME FROM.

How the Turtles Are Captured—They Are Not Killed—Great Care Must Be Used—Men and Women Find the Amber Among the Seaweed.

The beautiful tortoise-shell, from which combs and hat-pins are made, is not the shell proper from the turtle but the scales which form its covering. The turtle whose shell is valued in commerce is the small variety known as the hawk's-bill, which is found on the coral islands of the Southern sea. During the night the turtles leave the water to deposit their eggs in the sand, and it is then that they are captured by the watchful turtle hunters. They are turned on their backs and left in this helpless condition until morning, when the work of loosening the scales begins. This is the repulsive part of the business. The turtles are not killed, as this would soon lead to their extermination.

They are fastened by pegs to the ground in their natural position and a fire of dry leaves lit upon their backs. The heat is not great enough to injure the shell, but merely to cause it to separate at the joints. A large blade, very similar to a chemist's spatula, is then inserted horizontally between the laminae, which are greatly pried from the back. Great care must be taken not to injure the shell by too much heat, and yet it is not forced off until it is fully prepared for separation by a sufficient amount of warmth.

Amber is a specialty of the Baltic coast of Prussia, and the British Consul at Danzig, in his last report, states that it is a monopoly worked by a firm which owns the two best mines Palmwick and Kraxtepel, and which paid for the concession to the government last year a royalty of about thirty-two thousand, five hundred pounds. It is calculated that the firm has, up to the present, paid one million pounds in these royalties. Last year, in addition to the product of the mines, a good deal of amber was picked up on the beach at Pillau, in the Province of East Prussia, having been washed up with the seaweed during the prevalence of the northwesterly gales.

The shore at Pillau after a storm is sometimes covered with a layer of seaweed three feet thick, in which the amber is found entangled. Men, women and children find easy and lucrative employment in searching for the amber along this part of the coast. After a storm last year one man was lucky enough to notice a piece of amber the size of a child's head in the weeds near the shore, and with some difficulty secured it, having had to dive for it. The raw amber that goes into Danzig is worked up into nearly all melted to make lac and varnish. The larger pieces are made into beads, which are sent all over the world, and are known as Leghorn corals. There is a great demand for them. Amber mouthpieces and ornaments, especially necklaces, some of which are very tastefully put together, are said to be gaining in favor abroad.

Bull Fighters Next to Royalty.

A nation, therefore, whose great sport is bull fighting must be said to linger still in remote and cruel times. And Spain is such a nation. Notwithstanding the great drain of the Cuban war, her people find plenty of means to support this amusement. Nobody in the nation commands such an income from his daily effort as a popular bull-slayer. Mazzantini, one of the most famous of these, earned 396,000 pesetas last year, it is said, or over \$79,000. He participated in sixty-six fights and killed 163 bulls. Another popular torero, Reverte, took part in seventy-one fights during the year, killed 160 bulls and earned 276,000 pesetas, or \$55,200. These men stand next to royalty itself in the popular mind. No great singer, actor or orator approaches them. They amuse the people with spectacles of blood.

That the sensibilities of such a people should be dulled to human as well as brute suffering can hardly be questioned. The bull fight, like the gladiatorial fight, cultivates the brutal instincts, depreciates the value of human life, and makes men comparatively cruel and insensible to misery in others. We may thus turn to contemplate the atrocious policy of extermination by slow starvation adopted by the Spanish government in Cuba under the guise of a war measure with little wonder. It has been made tolerable to the nation through the long subjection of the people to the hardening influences of bull fighting. Such a civilization belongs far in the past and is crumbling away.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Blind Typewriters

The latest development in connection with the Birmingham Institution for the Blind is the teaching of typewriting. For some time past several of the advanced pupils have been practicing this art, and the progress they have made has been so marked and the work done on the typewriters so perfect, that the committee have decided to become the pioneers of a new industry for the blind by opening an office where typewriting of every description can be executed for the public at the same charges as made by their sighted competitors. We have seen several specimens of typewriting done by the blind at the Egghast, Institution, and they are absolutely faultless. The matter required to be written is first dictated into an Edison-Bell phonograph, by which it is repeated at the convenience of the typist, says the Birmingham Post.

A system of embossed shorthand is also being formulated at the institution as another means by which matter may be rapidly dictated to the blind typists, and a shorthand typewriting machine for the blind will, we understand, be very shortly an accomplished fact. It is, possibly, not generally known that the first typewriting machine, invented by Henry Mill in 1714, and indeed many of its successors, were made for use by the blind, and have only during recent years been adopted by the sighted, who found that by their use very rapid and clear writing could be obtained.

THE GIRLS LEFT BEHIND.

There Are Wounded Hearts That Will Know No Rest Until the Boys Return.

This is the period of tears, fond farewells, mothers' blessings and sweethearts' last embraces. It is the spectacle of sorrow that every generation is reasonably certain to witness.

With the long roll of the drum, the tramp of booted feet and the steady marching of valiant heroes who go to Cuba to fight, to bleed, to die for the flag. There are countless women's sobbings, there are endless wounded hearts that will know no rest, no peace, until the boys in blue tramp back to the tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Instead of the old refrain, "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Not since '61 has this nation stood on the brink of strife, and the old battle tunes that used to put blood and vitality into the defenders of the nation have become almost mere traditions. The generation which lived then has whitened and grown wrinkled with age, and their last hours promised to be peaceful. But the same spirit that sent the men into the field then hot-footed and ripe for war is upon the nation now, and the same scenes of sad separations are being enacted over again.

Every man who will march in the field, every man who will stand at his guns on the battlefields, every horseman who will plunge into the fight to avenge the dead and to preserve the living must bid some loved ones goodbye. It may be a wife, a mother, a sweetheart or sons and daughters, perhaps all friends.

The depots, the boats, the highways and every hamlet and village and town must be the scene of these farewells. True American women do not stand on the threshold and bar the way to patriotic men who would drop the plough or the hammer or the pen and follow the flag in its defence. Women who love truly would much prefer to kiss, for the last time, the lips of a hero, and then send him into battle with a strong heart than to be the instrument that had coaxed a willing coward to stay behind.

Girls whose hearts are tender with the love and devotion of maidenhood, become strong women at the tap of the drum and the sound of martial music, and the men who share such love can only keep it through bravery. Who knows but that many a soldier or marine, who welcomes the echo of war, and who goes to the front light hearted and exultant at the prospect of strife, will within a fortnight be stretched with other comrades in a trench dug in Cuban soil already stained with the blood of heroes fighting for liberty?

In an hour after our troops land on the devastated island, hundreds may drop to earth, and lips that but a few days before were pressed to those of a sweetheart or a betrothed wife will give voice to a blessing on the loved ones before the spark goes out.

But there is always hope that the girl who is left behind will see her brave soldier boy come back to her, battle-scarred and weary, but alive, and the hope that upon his shoulders there will be the epaulettes of an officer, and on the open page of history a name that belongs to her.

Brush Pocket.

Here is an illustration of a paper-rack made by an ardent lady admirer of the Yale College boys. A more recent



article has made its appearance, made in the same general style, but combining the national colors, and the Cuban flag.

Little Sermons for Women.

Woman's helpfulness in the home is of eternal influence. The scepter and crown of the monarch fall and are forgotten before the power of a faithful woman is nullified. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

The lips that sing lullabies have a train of influence that no man can trace. Woman in her God-ordained state is an angel of light, but her loveliness perverted draws men downward. I spoke yesterday of the cheerfulness of a woman, to-day I write of her helpfulness. The memory of mother, sister, wife or sweetheart is of the noblest inspiration. Men have braved great dangers for the approval of their loved one. What is a woman's mission to the earth? To give forth to a heartless world the divine light, to heal where men are wounded, and to help where hearts are burdened. Her mission is one of helpfulness.

In a place somewhere in every honest man's life there is a longing for the tender solicitude of a good woman, to know that her hand is near to bind, her heart is ready to sympathize, her eyes are bright with hope. Her price is above rubies. What millionaire would not part with his gold for the woman he loves? What laborer would exchange his sweetheart for the gold of a Klondike. A true woman brings an honest man the best things he ever hopes to have. The power of helpfulness is the power of love. With a nod, a word, a look she can make or mar a life.

Sheltering his life under her loving heart, guiding his feet by her intuitive wisdom, keeping his love with her confidence, blessing his life and work with a knowledge of her purity. God-given, God-blessed, a benediction.—Rev. R. H. P. Miles.

MINIATURES A FAD AGAIN.

A Brilliant, Though Comparatively Unheralded, Awakening of Art.

It is not often that anything relating to the fine arts attains to that exclusive popularity that entitles it to be considered a society fad. Yet in a certain way this is precisely what has taken place in connection with the old and aristocratic art of miniature painting. In point of fact, the art has had of late a brilliant though comparatively unheralded awakening, and it is now quite the thing, if you belong to the fortunate and exclusive class that does not have to look too closely at checks that go above two figures, to sit to a miniaturist rather than to a photographer.

All this, of course, relates to portraiture, and in this respect most of the newer manifestations of the art do not differ materially from the old. It has remained for an American and a New Yorker to realize that the art had larger possibilities in a pictorial way, and to first endeavor to fully present them.

Like everything else that comes very close to human sympathies, the art dates far back into the past. Even in its modern sense it runs back to Holbein and the time of his visit to England. Following in his wake and in that of the still more illustrious Van Dyke, all the early English painters tried their hands at it. It is but natural that among all these brilliant exemplars of the art some should have seen that there were possibilities in it beyond mere portraiture. A number of them did drift occasionally into something approaching imaginative art in their miniatures. But even then it was usually by way of varying the formality of their portraits, as when Reynolds used to arm his very British maidens with bow or lyre and call them Dianias or Muses.

It was, of course, the English tradition that found its way to America when the aristocrats of the colonies turned their thoughts toward the fragile immortality of the miniaturist's art. As a result, to the American sense the art seems somehow indissolubly connected with portraiture—with patches and powder and the later factitious grace of Restoration gowns and dawn-of-the-century frivolities.

Much of the latter miniature work has not got entirely away from the leading strings of photography, but it needs no comment for any one to realize that nothing could be further away from any suggestion of the camera than these personal, sympathetic productions.—New York Herald.

Braid Decoration.

The leading feature in the ornamentation of plain, thick materials is braiding in all sorts of designs. Besides the narrow Russia in all colors, there are many small waved patterns in black edged with gold, and heavy plaited and tubular braids, and many fine and coarse black and gold mixtures, one of the most original being a centre check of gold and color with a narrow plaited braid on either edge. This is sold in an endless variety of coloring to match every possible tint. Many old styles of military braid have been revived—fine and coarse—often accompanied by a novel range of beaded appliques, small and narrow, and suited to the edging of garments.

A stylish cloth dress in cigar tint has the skirt slashed with broad black braid which goes around the edge, and the lines of the broad trimming and slashes followed by a very narrow trimming of black braid.

A pretty afternoon dress is of blue and green check woolen and plain blue cloth, trimmed with black Russian braid.

A stylish walking costume is of fine gray woolen stuff trimmed with lake-green silk, black velvet ribbon and small black velvet buttons. With this is worn a round felt hat with the brim turned up at the side, and tuft of roses resting on the hair; roses and a bird-of-paradise forming the outside trimming.

A New Veiling.

There is a new variety of veiling in the shops which is calculated to cast a becoming flush over the face of women who wear it. Rouges, powders, pastes, beautifying compounds of all sorts are on the way to be superseded by this simple and inexpensive device. With the aid of a yard of the new veiling the palest complexion takes on a tinge of health, and the girl who wants to look peachy and pinky and yet hates the rouge-pot may revel in a rosy flush. The double veil does not look as though the wearer had deliberately put on two veils to enhance her good looks, yet that is precisely what she has done. It is true that the two veils are joined together, and this is the secret of the new veil's construction. It is made of very thin tulle of the palest pink imaginable. This suffices to convey the impression of a superior complexion. Attached to this is a black dotted veil of delicate mesh and varied design. This is to set off the pink tulle complexion and make it appear positively brilliant. The result is a pronounced success, and, in spite of the two layers, the veil is not so heavy in appearance as many single veils. This most ingenious contrivance adds a most alluring touch to the toilet, and every girl who is dissatisfied with the insufficient glow of her flesh-and-blood cheeks should make a trial of it.

The Secret of a Good Complexion.

Massage, or gentle rubbing of the face is the best aid to securing a good complexion, as nearly all facial blemishes yield to facial treatment of that kind. It is not necessary to employ a professional person to massage the face or the body. A good Turkish towel well applied at the morning or evening bath will accomplish the desired end as well as if one had paid a dollar an hour to have the face massaged by the hand. A good Turkish towel is a luxury that should be found in every bath room, as its use promotes a good circulation, and a good circulation means a fresh rosy complexion and soft, smooth skin, unblemished with pimples or redness. Bathe the face with warm or hot suds at night, and then dash with cold water, and rub with an absorbent Turkish towel. In the morning use only cold water and another rubbing, always rubbing the face up, thus taking out the wrinkles.

The world's useful fibres number 1,018, according to a catalogue by the Department of Agriculture, about thirty being used in the United States.

The war bugle that sounded the charge that sent the Light Brigade to destruction at Balaklava, was lately sold at auction in London for \$3,935.

Tony Gavin has caught up with the Rough Riders at last. He writes: "When my company makes a charge it will be as if all the fiends of Hell were let loose." We can well believe this when we read Mr. Gavin's further statement: "My tent-mate is one of the famous Younger boys, formerly a hardened desperado." Dear, dear! Supt. Bull should never have given Tony permission to go to the front and associate with such people. He may acquire a knowledge of the world at the expense of his innocence.

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TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Club gals. St. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Table with 10 columns: W, ard, chiv, aia, ana, L, A, nce, mo, Canou, as-lion, venona, arville, Smithville, Shreve, Big Prairie, Vancort, Lakerville, Lucas, Mansfield, Woodstock, Bucyrus, Lima, Ft. Wayne, Warsaw, Plymouth, Chicago. Rows show arrival and departure times for various stations.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Schedule in Effect June 26, 1898.

Table with 10 columns: Central Time, 3 Day, 27 Day, Day, Day, Day, Day, Day, Day, Day. Rows show train schedules for Cleveland, Akron, and Columbus.

Table with 10 columns: Central Time, 3 Day, 27 Day, Day, Day, Day, Day, Day, Day, Day. Rows show train schedules for Cleveland, Akron, and Columbus.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, etc. Time Table in effect Nov. 26, 1897.

Table with 10 columns: Going East, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Rows show train schedules for various stations.

Table with 10 columns: Going West, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Rows show train schedules for various stations.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R. Co. Schedule in effect May 15th, 1898.

Table with 10 columns: North Bound, Main Line, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Rows show train schedules for various stations.

Table with 10 columns: South Bound, Main Line, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Rows show train schedules for various stations.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. "B. & O. System." Taking Effect Dec. 29, 1897.

Table with 10 columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10. Rows show train schedules for various stations.

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FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

THE HAY HARVEST.

The Ideal Method of Cutting and Curing Crops of Moderate Amount.

Where only a moderate amount of hay is to be made the grass can be cut just as the bloom is beginning to fall, when it will contain the largest amount of digestible matter in the best possible condition. It can be raked up before it is thoroughly dried, placed in small shocks and thus allowed to cure partially in the shade. If the weather is damp and perfect drying does not result, the shock can be opened during the middle of the day and again closed up at night to keep off the dew. The hay will then retain its green color. The blades will not become brittle, thus causing a loss when handled. This is the ideal method of cutting and curing hay. If the hay can then be placed under a shed or in a barn, it will come out in the best possible condition.

The same general methods apply to small quantities of clover, cowpeas, millet or any other forage crop, except that they must be dried out much more thoroughly. The stems and thick leaves are very succulent and contain large amounts of moisture. The hay may appear quite dry, but if special pains are not taken to examine it carefully, there is danger of its being put into the mow or stack while it contains large amounts of moisture. Under certain conditions, no harm will result from this, but if the weeks following hay harvest should be moist and damp, dusty and moldy hay will result. It is better, consequently, to cut this hay, allow it to dry partially, then rake it into large heaps and allow it to remain until thoroughly cured. If the weather is very dry, like the climate in Colorado, California and other western states where alfalfa is grown largely, these piles answer very nicely. The forage is allowed to cure partially in the shade, which enables it to retain its color and prevents its becoming harsh and woody. In more moist climates it is probably better to make well formed cocks to prevent injury by dew or light showers.

In stacking hay, as with small grains, the one important feature is to keep the middles high and solid. This is done by allowing the hay to drop from the stacker on to the center of the stack and continually tramping this portion. When the stack is completed, cover it with some coarse material if this can be obtained, like wild hay, and weight it down. Go over the outside of the stack with a rake, removing all loose material and pulling down the outer layer so that water will be turned off.

In case timothy is wanted for seed, allow the seeds to become thoroughly brown, then cut with a self binder and shock the same as with small grains. Set the binder as low as possible so that all the leaves and blades will be preserved. Allow to dry thoroughly in the field or thrash at once. The ordinary thrashing machine can be used for this purpose if properly adjusted. The hay from the seed timothy is not as valuable for feed as early cut hay because it has been allowed to stand until fully ripe, but it is of considerable value and should always be preserved, says a writer in The New England Homestead, authority for the foregoing.

How to Prevent Grain Smut.

W. T. Swingle of the department of agriculture makes the following recommendations in a farmers' bulletin:

It has been found that stinking smut of wheat can be prevented by treating the seed with corrosive sublimate, one pound to 50 gallons of water. The seed is piled on a floor or on canvas and thoroughly sprinkled, every grain being wetted over its entire surface. Corrosive sublimate is poisonous, and great care should be exercised in using it.

Stinking smut of wheat and covered barley smut can be prevented by soaking the seed 12 hours in a solution made by dissolving one pound of commercial copper sulphate in 24 gallons of water and then immersing the seed for five minutes in lime water.

The formalin treatment has been found very effective in preventing stinking smuts of wheat and oat smut. It consists in soaking the seed for two hours in a solution of one pound of formalin to 50 to 60 gallons of water. The strong formalin is poisonous, and great care should be exercised in its use.

The stinking smuts of wheat and oat smut can also be prevented by treating the seed with hot water at 132 degrees for ten minutes.

Loose smut of wheat and barley smuts can be prevented by soaking the seed in cold water for four hours, allowing it to stand four hours more in wet sacks, and then treating for five minutes in water at 132 degrees.

Sowing Cowpeas.

I sow cowpeas in my cornfields just before the last cultivation, the seed being covered by the cultivator, making the only expense for seed and labor of sowing, say \$1.50 per acre. I also sow peas after early potatoes, Canada peas and oats out for hay—in fact, on any and all land available from June 1 to Aug. 1. If I do not intend to save peas, I sow broadcast one bushel per acre. I have used many varieties, but find none that suits me as well for immense growth of vine and early maturity combined as the large early blacks, writes a Delaware correspondent of American Agriculturist.

Grapes For Home Use.

For home use the Vermont station recommends the following grapes: Black, Moore's Early, Worden; red, Moyer, Brighton, Wyoming Red; white, Green Mountain. Good grapes may be easily grown in Vermont, but a warm site must be chosen. Summer pruning is practicable within certain limits. Special attention must be paid to ripening the fruit.

VEGETABLE GARDENING.

Training Plants, Replanting, Checking and Destroying Insects.

It is very important that training be begun at an early stage with such subjects as require it. Tomatoes probably require more attention in this respect than any general vegetable grown. The stems not being of sufficient strength to support themselves long, they are easily thrown down by wind or rain and once on their side the points will turn in an upward direction in a few hours' time, thus causing a bend which renders them awkward to tie up and gives them a neglected appearance which it takes them some time to outgrow.

All side shoots not required should be pinched off at an early stage. It is poor policy to allow them to gain strength and then have to apply the knife to cut off large shoots, which must have robbed the plants of much useful vitality, which might, with a little care, have been concentrated and put to better use. We also too often see tomatoes allowed to run in a haphazard manner over the trellises, a few shoots being tied in here and there and others cut out with no regulation or system. But system always pays, and in these it will result not only in larger and much better fruit, but will also considerably increase the yield. Our system is to take up three shoots from the bottom of each plant, tying them up one foot apart (the plants are set three feet apart) and keeping all side shoots pinched off as they appear.

Lima beans, though taking care of themselves once they get a hold on the poles, should have a little assistance at first, one or two ties being all that is required. Too many plants should not be left around each pole, as they only crowd one another and result in a great many poorly filled pods. Three plants to a pole is as a general rule quite sufficient, but it is well to make sure that they are pretty well established before thinning out to that number.

As early crops, such as peas, spinach, lettuce, etc., are cleared off the ground should be tilled up and again utilized with plantings of bush beans, celery, beets, lettuce or whatever is most wanted.

American Gardening is the source of the foregoing directions, and it also advises to keep an outlook for bugs of all kinds and destroy them as quickly as possible. Paris green is the most effective remedy where it can be used with safety. The asparagus beetle can quickly be destroyed with this, but it must never be applied until after cutting is discontinued. The striped and spotted beetles which attack melons and cucumbers may be kept in check by the liberal application of tobacco powder, which should be well applied under the plants, as it is on the underside of the leaf that the pests usually harbor.

Kale or German Greens.

We have had a number of messes of kale greens, the young sprouts (this year's growth) cut off the plants of kale or German greens that were raised from seed last summer and wintered over in the field. The plants are quite hardy, and usually come through the winter all right. Just as soon as the ground thaws out in spring new growth begins, and these sprouts are very tender and fine.

We sow seed in July right where we want the plant to grow and remain during the winter, exactly in the same way as we raise most of our late cabbage, making the rows three feet apart, but leaving the plants a little closer in the rows than late cabbages are usually planted. When the plants have some size, leave but one in a place and cultivate same as cabbage.—T. Greiner in Farm and Fireside.

Desirable Cabbages.

The Winstedt is an especially desirable variety on light soils and forms a compact, hard head that is excellent for shipping long distances, says the Denver Field and Farm. Some strains of this seed are as early as the Henderson. Fother's Improved Brunswick is a very excellent variety to come in after the Henderson and forms large, firm heads. If Wakefield, Henderson and Fother's Improved Brunswick are sowed at the same time, they will come into marketable condition in the order named, and one will succeed the other very closely. A very good variety for late use is Fother's Improved Brunswick, which matures a fine large head and is very certain to head. Winstedt in light soils is the most certain to form heads, but on good land some larger heading variety is better.

News and Notes.

Artichokes do best in rich, loose soil, where there is an abundance of humus and decayed vegetable matter.

Tomatoes raised from seed vary from season to season. They grow readily from cuttings, and Rural New Yorker therefore suggests that when we find one plant that is in every way more satisfactory than others the only way to perpetuate it with certainty is by cuttings.

As the two are commonly used a cultivator is a better machine for irrigating than a sprinkler cart. The cultivator, if rightly used, saves moisture, while the sprinkling cart is more likely to be the means of wasting it, says Professor Green of the Ohio station.

Raising Angora goats and Belgian hares are the latest fads in farm industries.

For crops like clover, millet or grass, the early blossoming period seems to give the best grade of silage. In the case of corn it is well to allow it to stand until the kernels are fairly well glazed, remarks a correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer.

To kill worms on cabbage pure, fresh pyrethrum, commonly called Persian insect powder or buhach, should be dusted over the plant when the dew is on, repeating the application when necessary.

FEAR OF LIGHTNING.

The Electric Bolt Frightens Many, Hits Few and Kills Still Fewer.

A current news item gives the results of an investigation carried out by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university, on the things that most excite fear in people. Of the 298 classes of objects of fear to which 1,707 persons confessed, thunder and lightning led all the rest, although in certain localities, as, for instance, those subject to cyclones, etc., the fear of the latter predominates. It may be accepted as probably true that thunder storms constitute the most pronounced source of fear with the majority of people, due no doubt, to the always impressive and not infrequently overpowering nature of the phenomenon. But is there any justification in fact for this fear so far as fatal results are concerned?

We believe there is not, but on the contrary, that many other causes which barely have a place in Dr. Hall's list are infinitely more entitled to the distinction as fear producers than lightning, says the Electrical Engineer. As proof of this we may cite statistics of the United States Weather Bureau. These show that for the four years 1890-1893 the deaths from lightning numbered 784, or an average of 196 a year. Again, H. F. Kretzer, of St. Louis, found from the record of nearly 200 newspapers that for the five years 1883-1888 there were 1,080 deaths caused by lightning, or an average of 206 a year. We doubt whether of the number of deaths classed as "accidental" in the whole United States, any one group can show so small a number. In New York city alone over 200 people are drowned every year, while nearly 150 are burned or scalded to death, and close on to 500 persons meet their end by falls of one kind or another. Comparing the record of 200 lightning fatalities for the whole country with the above records for New York city, with its total of nearly 1,500 accidental deaths every year, it will be seen how groundless is the popular fear of lightning. It is a survival, an inherited superstition.

But there is another point in connection with this matter which ought to be particularly comforting to city dwellers, albeit country dwellers may not be affected in like manner, and that is, that statistics show that the risk of lightning is five times greater in the country than in the city. The cause of this immunity for city dwellers is not far to seek. It is doubtless due to the predominance of metal roofs, the well-grounded water pipes in houses, and probably as much as anything to the protective network of overhead electric wires of all kinds. The popular belief that a stroke of lightning is invariably fatal is also not borne out by facts. Indeed, one record specially devoted to this feature shows that of 212 persons struck, seventy-four were killed. Taking it all in all, there seems to be no more groundless popular fear than that of lightning. Indeed, if one can go by statistics, the risk of meeting death by a horse kick in New York is over fifty per cent. greater than that of death by lightning.

Yet with all the weight of statistics against its deadliness, lightning will probably continue to scare people as heretofore.

Tiniest Horse in the World.

The tiniest horse in the world is only twenty-one inches in height, and is the property of the Marchese Carcano, a celebrated nobleman horse fancier, whose four-in-hand of small Shetland ponies have taken first prizes at every horse fair in Europe for four or five years. The owner of this little horse has put him on exhibition at the fashionable horse fair in Milan, Italy, at which the Shetland ponies of Queen Victoria are also in attendance.

The Marchese Carcano told the Rome correspondent of the New York World that he is about to make a tour of the world with his team of Shetland ponies, and will also take with him the smallest horse, Leo, which has won the gold medal at the Milan fair. These five horses, the Marchese told the World correspondent, he will have in New York city some time next fall to give him an opportunity of entering them in the annual Madison Square garden horse show.

Leo, the smallest horse, is a full grown animal, which has been reared on the stock farms of the Marchese, and is the surprising result of a number of interesting experiments. The smallest Shetland ponies are never under eight hands high, which is equal to thirty-two inches, and is eleven inches taller than Leo. The latter is no less remarkable for his perfect symmetry than for his minute proportions. He is a beautiful chestnut, with shaggy tail, which reaches almost to the ground. His neck measures ten inches and his head from his face is just about six inches. From his forelegs to the hindlegs Leo measures just as much as his height, and his chunky legs are exactly ten inches long.

The Marchese says he has a great liking for miniature horses, and holds the opinion that they do more work for their size than an ordinary horse. They consume less food and require less room for stabling than the common horse. His celebrated four-in-hand the Marchese computes, costs him less than twelve cents per day for food.

The Mission of Moses.

Meek creatures of the earth! How is one to tell of the rounded mosses of furred and beaming green, the starry divisions of rubied bloom, fine filmed as if the rock spirits could spin poetry as we do glass; the traceries of intricate silver, and fringes of amber, lustreous, arborescent, burnished through every fibre into fitful brightness and glossy traverses of silken change, yet all subdued and pensive, and framed for simplest, sweetest offices of grace. They will not be gathered, like the flowers, for chaplet or love token; but of these the wild bird will make its nest, and the wearied child his pillow. And as the earth's first mercy, so they are its last gift to us; when all other services are vain, from plant and tree the soft mosses and gray lichen, take up their watch by the headstone. The woods, the blossoms, the gift bearing grasses, have done their parts for a time; but these do service forever. Trees for the builder's yard, flowers for the bride's chamber, corn for the granary, moss for the grave.—John Ruskin.

CUBA'S KING.

To be a boy King while war is raging has an excitement all its own.

Spain's ten-year-old monarch finds his life turned upside down by the trouble both in and on account of Cuba. His household is a strictly military one now, this expression meaning that royal etiquette has altered entirely and that a day in the ruler's young world is a truly strange thing. Little Alphonso has not even a confessor now. That functionary is called his chaplain.

Instead of wearing a robe of state or ceremonial occasions the boy dons a general's uniform. He puts on no crown except when he attends solemn high mass in the cathedral. Instead he wears a three-cornered cocked hat. A little sword made especially for the Spanish troops now fighting in Cuba are at least nominally commanded by the King.

Those who have seen Alphonso lately, and among them are the newly-created Cardinal Cassanas and Sir Henry Wolf, the diplomat, were much impressed by his juvenile Majesty's eagerness concerning Cuba. The Cardinal in particular had quite a talk with Alphonso XIII. on the subject of war. The King has all a boy's eagerness to retain sovereignty over the Cubans. He told the Cardinal that never would he be robbed of his dominions by traitors. But more surprising than all this is the fact that his Majesty wants to come out to Cuba. He is eager to see the war with his own eyes. His mother, the Queen Regent, must sit down every evening and give him the latest Cuban news. One bulletin, revealing the unpleasant fact that the Cubans had gained a victory, seems to have affected the youthful ruler so unfavorably that he is not permitted to know now just how matters stand.

One thing is very evident, from the accounts both of the Cardinal and of the diplomat, Alphonso dislikes us Americans very decidedly. He takes, it seems, a precocious interest in public affairs and says that we are his enemies. How he arrives at this conclusion does not appear. But the blessing which the Pope gave to the Cuban Spanish army that last left Alphonso's dominions was the result of a special request from the King.

There is no evidence as yet that the King knows of his having been burned



The King and Queen of Spain.

in effigy by our hot-headed college boys. If the news ever reaches him he will no doubt think worse of us than ever. He has an elaborate outfit of toy soldiers and torts and plays with them daily. He mentioned this fact to the Cardinal, and asked with curious inconsistency if the Cuban war would last until he was a man. Alphonso expressed the greatest confidence in his own troops. He is very sure that the rebellion will be put down. In fact, his little heart would be broken by any other result. That is why apparently such great care is taken at the court of Madrid to keep the real truth from reaching Alphonso. He is told all manner of untruths respecting Cuba, and said things to Sir Henry Wolf which made that diplomat smile. This one, quoted in an Italian newspaper, is perhaps the funniest:

"I am glad those Americans are afraid of me."

In fact, the war in Cuba has made the young monarch a very noted and important character in European royal circles. The journals abroad, especially in France, devote considerable space to what he says and thinks on the subject of Cuba. For example, he drilled one regiment now in Cuba. He told them how to deal with the insurgents and when to advance and when to attack.

He also said:

"Soldiers, my grief is that I cannot go with you. In some happier time I will make a tour of my distant dominions. My people will not then misunderstand me. I commit my honor to your keeping."

This is pretty. It sounds far prettier in the King's boy Spanish.

So whatever may come as a result of this Cuban trouble, one little boy's heart is beating high over it. Some day it may beat to bursting.

Filled the Bill.

"Is dis where dey want a boy?"

"It is; but he must be a boy who never utters an untruth and does not use slang or swear and never speaks unless he is spoken to."

"Well, me brudder's a deaf mute. I'll send 'im 'round."—Church Progress.

Just the Same.

Tommy—Baby Indians must be just like baby geese, mamma.

Mamma—Why so?

Tommy—Why, because the down on their heads all turns into feathers when they grow up.

A Boy's Long Trip.

Raymond Wood, seventeen years old, started from Anderson, Ia., on a globe-trotting trip June 6. He is to make \$5,000 and get back to Anderson in two years.

Trouble Ahead.

"Mamma, I would like to put on my heavy woollen breeches to-day."

"Why so, Tom?"

"Well, you know, we get our reports to-day."

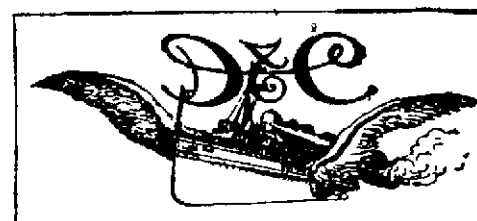
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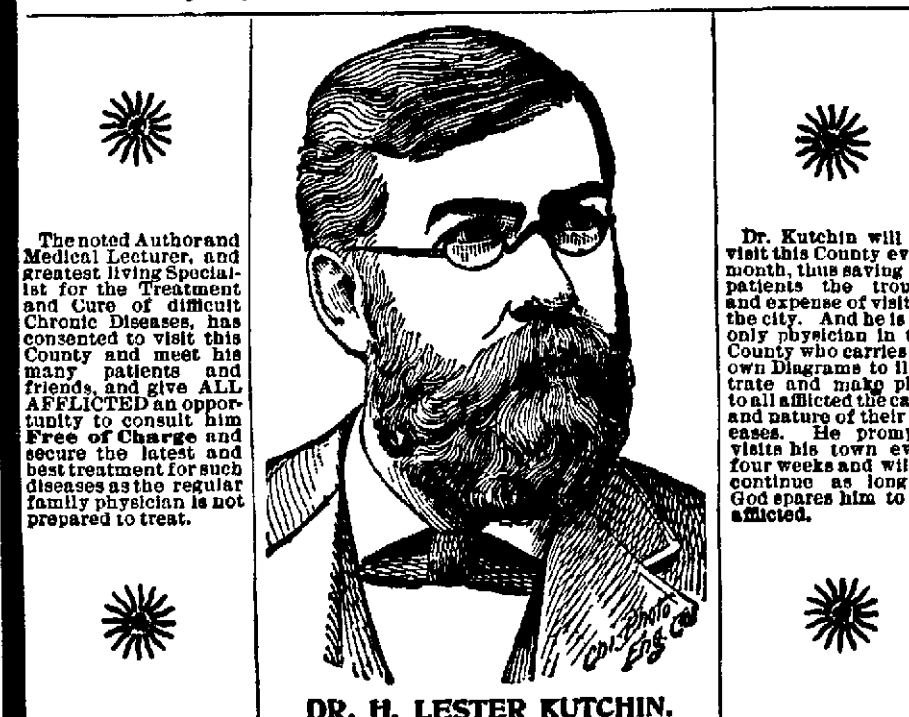
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Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess. Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

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IN FLORIDA.

"I've learned," said a honey-bee.
"It's different here, the whole round year.
From the weather we used in the North
to see.
I might as well lay my yellow money
As gather a hive full of golden honey.
I'll live as I go—no hoarding for me!"
And the wise little honey-bee went its
way.
No need to take thought for a wintry day.
"That secret I've learned," said a lamb to the bee.
"It's overtime here the whole round year."
"Would be silly to worry, with you I agree
But you might as well hoard up yellow money."
"Alas! the weather is always sunny,
Go muffled in wool from my chin to my knee!"
And the wise little lambkin went its way.
No need to take thought for a wintry day.
"Twas all very fine for the lamb and the bee.
They'd nothing to fear, the whole round year;
But the man who kept bees and the shepherd, ah, me!
They were out of pocket and out of money:
For the one had no wool and the other no honey."
And sadly they said to themselves, "We see
That the flocks and the hives will do nothing
But play in the land of flowers, with no wintry day."
—Edith M. Thomas, in Youth's Companion.

MISS VILLIERS OF NEW YORK.

It was Harding, a fine specimen of the hard-working, versatile and traveled newspaper man, who cared little for society or for any thing but his profession, who told this story to a group of reporters the other night:
"Five years ago I was working on a New York newspaper. One afternoon just as I set out from the office to do my routine assignments, the managing editor sent for me. He held a yellow cablegram in his hand, and as I entered his room he glanced up from it and said:
"Harding I am going to send you to Honduras. You leave in two hours."
He explained that a new uprising was imminent—an uprising that promised to be a bloodier one than any ever before experienced by that country of constant revolutions. "I need give you no instructions," he said. "You know what news is, go there and send it to us. We want the situation just as you find it."
"We got into Truxillo after doubling Cape Honduras about the same hour in the afternoon that we had left New York several days before.
"I strolled out that afternoon in order to get some idea of the situation, and to meet English-speaking people, to save myself from a feeling of hopelessness.
"I suppose I watched the crowd for an hour, and had just started to return to my hotel when a woman's figure came toward me along the street. Something in the fine figure and graceful carriage made me think that I had seen her before, and I waited. I recognized her as she came near me.
"Is this Miss Villiers, of New York?" I asked, in surprise, extending my hand. She turned and held out her hand frankly. "It is," she said, "and this is Stuart Harding. I remember you very well. What on earth are you doing here?"
"I have just arrived," I said to her. "But what could have brought you here? Brought me here? She laughed, in surprise, "why this is my home."
"I did not know her very well in New York, but she impressed me as having great depth. She showed a preference for my society, but when she turned those deep, unfathomable eyes upon me it always gave me a shifty, uneasy feeling. She went in elegant style with good people, and appeared to have plenty of money.
"And now I had met Miss Villiers again and she was even more beautiful than before. My pleasure at meeting an old acquaintance in this foreign city was reflected in her own happy face. I never saw a New Yorker here," she told me, as we walked along together.
"You didn't know," she said, "that I was a native of this country? I was in the United States only to be educated."
"She was a charming companion and I found that I had walked by her side until we had almost left the city behind us and stood in front of a stately inn, with a residence sitting far back, half hidden behind the luxuriant foliage. We had become quite confidential, and her face was flushed with a rich glow.
"Miss Villiers," I said, "wouldn't it be advisable for you to go back to New York a while? I have trustworthy information that a terrible revolution is imminent. Your life would be in danger here."
"She glanced up at me startled. "O, I think these rumors must be unfounded," she said hastily. "The revolution is so cruel. In case there is one, you will help the government, of course?"
"She had placed her gloved hand on my arm in her agitation, and was bending eagerly forward."
"No," I said emphatically, for an instinct told me that I was saying just what she desired me to say. "No, I will not. The government is too cruel. I am with the revolutionists—the people."
"Oh, I can trust you, I know," she said half passionately. "I knew it from the first hour I met you in New York. I know it now. I am so glad you are here. Perhaps you may help us; perhaps you may advise father."
"Yes, there is to be a revolution and a bloody one, I fear. Father is the leader. He has sore grievances, for he has been thrown out of power by a revolt; and then he is the champion of a principle. Just as soon as the piano mature the insurrection will come."
"She laid the whole plan of the uprising before me. She trusted me implicitly, even to giving me the names of the leaders and the date when the outbreak was expected to come.
"As I listened to her the conviction grew in my mind that her father was about to stir up a cruel and causeless rebellion. No higher motives than those of revenge and power to be gained impelled him onward. And yet she believed in the righteousness and justice of his cause with all her heart.
"I went to my room and wrote out the story. I gave every detail, mentioned every name I could remember and made it as picturesque as possible. Miss Villiers figured in it in a very romantic way. I gave what she had told me as near word for word as I could

recall it, and described her as the beautiful girl whom many New Yorkers would remember, not as the daughter of the revolutionist, but as a charming young woman, just out of school.
"The next morning I filled it with a private message to the managing editor; that it was to be used only on the eve of the outbreak.
"The day after I sent my story I called on her. She was expecting me; her dress, her manner betrayed it, and the greeting I received was even more cordial than that of our first meeting.
"She became more and more confidential each time I called, and it was plain to me that she was beginning to regard me as an ally.
"It was the morning of the fourth day after my arrival at Honduras that I found my fellow correspondents grouped together gravely discussing some question, seriousness marked on every face.
"There's Harding now!" exclaimed Hewton, who represented two papers. I walked up to them. "Have you discovered a single germ of the alleged revolution?" I asked, with the easy feeling which came from the knowledge that my story was already in the New York office ready to be used in three days.
"Why, the devil! You've beat the lot of us," said Brishan. "I admire your nerve—read that!" and he showed a yellow slip bearing a cable message under my nose. It was from his managing editor, and asked if he were dead, and instructed him, in case he were not, to come home; the others had similar messages.
"My paper had printed my story four days too early! Not another paper had a line!"
"I left them abruptly and walked out of the place, going anywhere. I was confused; I tried to estimate the probable result of the premature publication. I felt a sense of personal unsafety.
"I hadn't walked long before I stood in front of Miss Villiers' gate. I wondered if she knew of it. I was undecided whether to see her or not. I had started to turn away when I heard her voice, and there she stood facing me. She extended her hand in frank welcome, and I felt unspeakably relieved. Evidently she had not heard the truth.
"We walked together to the house, and she led me to a small parlor up stairs. She was very calm in all her movements, but I could see that she was disturbed.
"Where is your father?" I asked. "Is it possible that you have, not heard?" she answered, sadly. "He was arrested last night, but so were 50 others of the leaders."
"Here was a worse state of affairs than I had anticipated; my cablegram had informed the government. I felt like a guilty coward, but she had no word of reproach for my action.
"And what will become of you?" I asked, excitedly. She was very calm then, and said simply: "I am expecting the soldiers every moment; I, too, will be arrested. Perhaps they have already surrounded the house."
"This must not be," I told her. "There is a way to save you. You can leave with me for New York to-night. You must come, I entreat you to do it."
"Her face brightened, but the next instant she shook her head sadly. They would get both of us," she said, "go alone, you shall not be dragged into trouble on my account."
"Then what will you do?" I asked her. "You must not be arrested. Is there anything I can do?"
"Nothing," she said deviously; "nothing, but leave me. I will go with the soldiers, I have no weapon."
"For a moment we looked into each other's eyes, hers did not flinch. I look at the floor. Both of us felt that it was the last time we should ever meet.
"Just then she took from the folds of her dress a letter and handed it to me. I grasped it and started to tear it open.
"Not until you reach America," she said. I placed it in my pocket. "Good-bye," she repeated, "good-bye." She drew her hand away. It seemed cowardly to leave her there alone, once I started to turn back, but her looks forbade me.
"At the end of the avenue I was stopped by an officer and four soldiers and placed under arrest. Before I could realize what had happened they were going through my pockets.
"They found nothing of importance beside my credentials and passport, until one man discovered the envelope I had opened and a miniature fell to the ground. This seemed to satisfy him and he ordered my release.
"I followed the officers to the house and went with them through room after room searching after her. Finally they entered the parlor where I had left her fifteen minutes before. She was there still. She had not left the spot where she was standing when I said good-bye.
"She had fallen to the floor. Her right arm lay outstretched, grasping the pistol I had given her. A narrow, crimson stream, yet fresh and warm, had coursed across the carpet and formed a pool just where the light fell upon it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Barnato, the Modern Midas.
There is a new famous man in the world—not entirely new, but recent. His name is E. I. Barnato, and he is called "Barnato" for short. His name is written in letters of gold on that page of British history which has 1895 at the top of it. He bids fair to be remembered as long perhaps as Hudson the Railway King. Barnato seems to be the freak development of the African gold boom. Cecil Rhodes and H. C. Robinson share with him the leadership of the South African boomers, but Rhodes has been a noted man for years, and Robinson is said to be a shrewd, careful man of business, who hates notoriety. Barnato is a meteoric figure that has shot up into such an immense publicity that not to know about him is to confess one's self ignorant. Aladdin was a duffer compared with him, and Monte Christo seems beside him like an unostentatious gentleman of comfortable means. The main difference between Barnato and South-Sea-Bubble Law seems to be that there really is a great deal of gold in sight in South Africa, and though Europe has gone mad about it, it is not entirely without an auriferous basis for its mania.
But dear, dear! To us, who have spent two years in getting our fiscal reason restored, how amazingly crazy Europe seems, and how astonishing it is that it should be so mad and we be sane, with only six days of salt water between us!—Harper's Weekly.

THE POULTRY YARD.

The Profit From a Small Flock Larger Than the Capital Invested.

The profit from a small flock is large in proportion to capital invested compared with large numbers for the reason that no value is given the labor bestowed on a few, but the item of labor is the most important of all when poultry is made a special business. No matter whether the hens are laying or producing nothing, there will be work to do and it must be paid for. The larger the number of fowls the lower the cost of labor, as an attendant can care for several hundred nearly as easily as for fifty, but when the number is increased beyond the capacity of the attendant the cost of labor is more. The number of fowls to be kept depends upon the arrangements and facilities, but there is one fact which is known, and that is to keep only the maximum number which permits of bestowing the best of care and attention. The expense for food is large or small in proportion to the management, but labor is the item of cost that cuts down the profits.
When a good hatch is secured from a sitting of eggs, and the chicks come out of the shells strong and active, it is evidence that the fowls are in good condition. It is not usually the fault of the sitting hens that eggs do not hatch, but of the hens that lay them. Fowls that are not in prime condition cannot produce healthy young, and the main difficulty is in keeping the hens too fat. When a flock of hens are thrifty they will be busy from morning until night, and eggs from such hens always give excellent results when chicks are desired.
June is the best month in the year for marketing ducklings, as prices will be higher than at any other period of the year. Prices for broilers are also usually well up in June. Do not overlook the fact that to get the highest prices the chicks or ducklings must be plump. To send inferior kinds to market is to be disappointed, as the market is always well supplied with such.

When a storm comes suddenly the chicks will run under shelter wherever it can be found, and if a large number should attempt to find room in a small box the result will be that they will become closely packed therein, those entering first being crushed and suffocated. In this manner many valuable chicks are sometimes lost, to prevent which there should be ample shelter under a roof, no boxes being allowed where the chicks congregate. A lath run, one foot high, two feet wide, and four feet long, with a covering of tarred paper, the coop having room at the bottom for the chicks to get under, makes not only an excellent shelter but also a suitable place to keep the hens away when the chicks are feeding.

The summer is the best season of the year with poultry because the work required is but little compared with that necessary during winter. But there is one kind of work that is more pressing in summer than in winter, which is the destruction of lice, and yet even the eradication of lice is not difficult if it is done systematically. Many poultrymen wait until they notice signs of lice, when they then make strong effort and wait until lice appear again. The easier method is to keep lice out, not by working a day or two under difficulties, but by keeping the poultry house clean, dusting air-slacked lime over the floors and roosts, and anointing the roosts with crude petroleum. Occasionally a light spraying with kerosene emulsion and the burning of sulphur in the poultry house, or a coat of whitewash given, will serve the purpose—such work requiring but an hour, thus rendering the hens more comfortable and inducing them to lay more than the average number of eggs. When the poultry house is allowed to be overrun with lice, and one must then begin to get rid of them, the poultry business becomes disagreeable and pleasure disappears.

Healthy fowls need no tonics or invigorators, but such may be serviceable when something is wrong. As long as the combs are bright red in color the birds are in a thrifty condition. When the fowls are on a range they can secure many times more food than they require, but if they are not thrifty, give at night, to each fowl, a tablespoonful of the following mixture: Linseed meal, one pound; ground oats, one pound; commercial ground meat, one pound; and bran, one pound. Scald the ingredients and mix to a somewhat crumbly or dry consistency. An ounce of salt may be added, and once a week, if the weather is dry, add a teaspoonful of sulphur to the whole.—P. H. Jacobs, in American Gardening.

Crop Bound Fowls.
Crop-bound usually happens from eating long dried grass, rag, a piece of rope or some substance that cannot be forced from the crop to the gizzard, says an exchange. It would be well to kill one of the fowls and examine. Again, when birds are highly fed they may have indigestion and no food passes on from the crop. This happens sometimes when sharp grit is scarce. Malted bar may be used, but kerosene is too irritating. Work the crop with the hand, and if necessary open it, drawing the outer skin one side; then empty the crop, wash it with warm water, sew both the inner and outer skins, and tie each stitch. Give no food for twenty-four hours; then give stale bread dipped in milk. If the crop is not opened give no food for forty-eight hours.

Formalin as a Dairy Preservative.
Formalin is a disinfectant which is being used to somewhat of an extent in milk to kill bacteria and to promote its keeping qualities. This is not to be desired, and officers entrusted with the enforcement of the dairy laws are obliged to be on the lookout for various preparations of formalin in samples of milk.
A German dairy paper, "Molkerei Zeitung," shows that formalin may be very useful in disinfecting dairy rooms where undesirable results can be traced to the presence of deleterious forms of bacteria, where a thoroughly efficient disinfectant is most desirable. In the case cited, the disinfection was effected in a very simple and inexpensive way by burning formalin pastilles. The result was completely satisfactory.

THE FRUIT CULTURIST.

Almost Impossible to Ripen Melons on Good Flavor Outdoors.

In New England (the northern parts at least), it is a difficult matter to ripen a crop of melons and get a good flavor outdoors. We used to think it impossible, and it is, unless some measure of protection is adopted in the earlier stages of growth. Hand lights are a necessity in some form or other, but it is a well proved rule that they need care to have proper ventilation at the right time or all is lost. This in the busy season is one of the many things that go to help make life a burden, so we compromised the matter by having square frames made two feet each way with a covering of thin cloth over the top. Cheese cloth is excellent for the purpose and does not need renewing more than once in five years, if care be taken after use to stack them up neatly under cover, and the same are often useful in a number of ways in the fall for protection of various things. Each one of these boxes covers a hill which are all first placed in straight rows, when the time comes to sow the seed alternating the hills in the different rows so as to give the vines lots of room to spread. Plenty of seed is sown so as to cover the square pretty well, and when the plants are well up and well leaved out, they are thinned out to about a dozen in a hill, or box, for we sow on level ground. The boxes are not removed until the melons have begun to run vigorously, some time in July, according to the season, and they have then got such a start that the squash bugs have not a chance to harm them. It is not claimed that the above idea is original, for it was copied from a very successful grower and since that time we have never known what it was to fail with melons. Even last year, cold as it was, we had plenty to spare. Incidentally it may be said, that the only way to have enough of any thing in the garden is to plant so there will be a little to spare, it is surprising how soon people are satisfied if they know there is plenty more ready for use.

As to kinds of melons to plant, we have found that when writing or talking on matters relating to the garden that the first questions we are asked is about kinds and their relative merits. Varieties have merits which vary and are qualified by the tastes of the individual; one could name half a dozen standard kinds that would not be tolerated here, but I have yet to meet the one who would not eat a good fruit of the Christiana melon. This is our main crop each year with a few other sorts tacked on to the ends of the rows for trial. We are trying two this year. Melons raised in pots indoors and transplanted to the open ground are not to be compared with those sown directly where they are to grow and usually it is labor wasted to attempt it.

We have melons indoors about half grown that will be fully ripe in four weeks, and that will be the first crop, with four others to follow, and this will make a complete succession until the out-door crop is ready for use, those who wish to anticipate the melon season cannot do better than try a crop under glass another year, it is not too late now. Three things are essential with indoor melons. Plant in small hills at first and add soil when the fruit flowers are visible; set none of the fruit until there are enough fruit flowers open the same day for a crop, or the first set will swell at the sacrifice of later ones—for an early crop we plant fifteen inches apart and are satisfied with one fruit to a plant so as to lose no time; and finally, have the vines trained up like clematis, and the fruit given support as soon as it swells to a good size.—F. O. Orpet, Mass., in American Agriculturist.

Planting Out Roses.
In the cultivation of roses much depends on the start. In the first place procure the best plants possible for planting, not necessarily the largest, the oldest, or the finest sorts at highest prices, but endeavor to obtain such plants as are stocky, well rooted, naturally strong growers, and such as by nature are apt to be free from disease.
A good rule, however, would be to plant as soon as all danger of frost is over and the ground is warm. Nothing is gained by putting out plants while the ground is cold and there is likelihood of frost or very cold nights. Field-grown roses must necessarily be planted out earlier than pot-grown stock, as they do best when planted in a dormant condition. They also may require some pruning, if not already pruned when sent out by the nurseryman or florist. First, spade up the soil to a depth of eighteen inches, or, as the gardener would say, "two spades deep," which depth may seem to the novice to be rather unnecessary, but it is quite essential that the roots have plenty of room in which to work. Second, remove from the bed one-third of the soil and replace it with the same bulk of well-rotted manure (well-rotted cow manure is unexcelled for this purpose), in which has been incorporated some finely chopped soil. Spade this compost thoroughly into the soil in the bed, and with the back of the spade mash all clods or lumps. Bear in mind that this spading and working of the soil must only be done when the soil is in good condition as regards moisture, for if the soil is worked when pasty or too wet, the chances are that it will be ruined for the whole season, until the action of frost and winter weather imparts to it again its natural pliability.

In setting out the roses in the bed do not neglect the all-important firming of the soil about the base of the plants. This should be done by prodding the soil well with the feet, immediately about the base of each plant, but not over all the surface of the bed.
—Woman's Home Companion.

Apples for England.
The first shipments of apples for the English market next fall will be made up of Newtowns and Bellflowers, says the Pajaronian. The packers are anxious to give the latter fruit a trial in the English market, and they believe it will become popular. It is hoped the trial will prove successful. The Pajaronian Bellflower is fit for any table.—California Fruit Grower.

Every State in the union, with the exception of ten, now has a state botanical, New York and Connecticut having two each.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Stock market quiet, but firm, especially the Granger list. Tobacco also had a moderate advance. Trading was, however, very light, and the close was quiet.
The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:
Open—High—Low—Close
American Sugar..... 12 1/2 12 3/4 12 1/2 12 3/4
American Tobacco..... 11 1/4 11 3/4 11 1/4 11 3/4
Atchafalpa (Pfd.)..... 3 1/2 3 3/4 3 1/2 3 3/4
O. B. & C..... 10 1/2 10 3/4 10 1/2 10 3/4
Chicago Gas..... 9 1/2 9 3/4 9 1/2 9 3/4
Jensen Central..... 8 1/2 8 3/4 8 1/2 8 3/4
Louisville & Nashville..... 5 1/2 5 3/4 5 1/2 5 3/4
Manhattan..... 10 1/4 10 3/4 10 1/4 10 3/4
Missouri Pacific..... 25 25 1/2 25 25 1/2
Rock Island..... 9 1/2 9 3/4 9 1/2 9 3/4
St. Paul..... 9 1/2 9 3/4 9 1/2 9 3/4
Western Union..... 9 1/2 9 3/4 9 1/2 9 3/4

CHICAGO, July 20.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs strong, \$3.75@4.10; cattle steady; beefs 4.20@5.40.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Wheat ruled strong all day. Cables from Liverpool 1/2 to 1 penny higher on cash. Trade was rather light and news scarce. Total clearances 178,000 bu. wheat and flour, and 400,000 bushels corn. Sentiment at the close was divided. Some think that short interest may cause prices to take a turn up. Puts and calls 67 1/2 to 69 1/2.

	Open—	High—	Low—	Close—
Wheat	76	77 1/2	76	77 1/2
Sept	68	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Dec	68	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Oct.				
Sept	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Pork				
Sept	9 82	9 97	9 82	9 85
Lard				
Sept	5 60	5 65	5 57	5 65

TOLEDO, July 20.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 78.

DALTON, July 20.—Wheat, 70-75.
BEACH CITY, July 20.—Wheat, 70-75.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

Wheat (new).....	70-75
Rye, per bushel.....	42-45
Oats.....	28-30
Corn.....	42
Barley.....	40
Wool.....	15-18
Flax Seed.....	1 00
Clover Seed.....	21 60
Timothy Seed.....	11-15-25
Bran, per 100 lbs.....	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs.....	1 00
Hay.....	35 00-4 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb.....	14-16
Eggs, per dozen.....	11
Lard, per lb.....	8
Hams, per lb.....	8
Shoulders, per lb.....	6-8
Sides.....	6-7
Cheese.....	12
Potatoes.....	85
Apples.....	1 40
White Beans, per bushel.....	1 25
Onions.....	8-10
Evaporated Apples, choice.....	6-10
Chickens, live per lb.....	6
Salt, per barrel.....	10-12
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....	4-6

PITTSBURGH, July 19.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, 76@78.
CORN.—No. 2 yellow ear, 42@42 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 42@42 1/2; high mixed, 42@42 1/2.
OATS.—No. 1 white oats, 32@32 1/2; No. 2 white, 31@31 1/2; extra No. 3 white, 30@30 1/2; light mixed, 29@30.
HAY.—No. 1 timothy, \$9.50@10.00; No. 2 \$8.50@9.00; No. 3 \$8.00@8.50; clover mixed, \$5.50@6.00; packing, \$6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding grade, \$5.00@5.50; wagon hay, \$5.50@6.00; for timothy, \$5.00@5.50.
POULTRY.—Large chickens, 75@80c; small, 55@60c; spring chickens, \$1.00@1.50; 400 per dozen, ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 75@80c per pound; geese, 50@70c per pair; broilers, 15@20c; chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 16@20c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 14@16c; geese, 7@8c.
BUTTER.—Eggs prints, 19@20c; extra creamery, 18@19c; Ohio fancy creamery, 15@16c; country roll, 11@12c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.
CHEESE.—New York, full cream, new make, 12@12 1/2; Ohio, full cream, 7@7 1/2; dc. slims, 7@7 1/2; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12 1/2; Limburger, new, 9@10c; Ohio Swiss; in tubs, 11@12c; block, 10@11c.
EGGS.—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12@12 1/2; candled, 12@13 1/2.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.
CATTLE.—The receipts on Monday were 55 loads; market active, prices shade higher. Supply today light; market steady. We quote the following prices: Extra, \$5.00@5.50; prime, \$4.50@4.75; good, \$4.00@4.25; fair, \$3.50@3.75; common, \$3.00@3.25; fat cows, \$2.50@2.75; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$1.50@1.75; good fresh cows, \$3.00@3.50; common to good fresh cows and springers, \$2.00@2.50.
HOGS.—Receipts on Monday 23 loads; market ruled steady at previous week's closing. Today the run is light, about 30 cars on sale; market ruled steady at Monday's quotations. Best, \$4.00@4.25; common to fair, \$3.50@3.75; good, \$3.00@3.25; fair, \$2.50@2.75; common to good, \$2.00@2.25; fat hogs, \$3.50@3.75; good, \$3.00@3.25; fair, \$2.50@2.75; common to good, \$2.00@2.25; fat calves, \$3.50@3.75; good, \$3.00@3.25; fair, \$2.50@2.75; common to good, \$2.00@2.25.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Supply on Monday 20 loads; market steady on sheep, lower on lambs. Receipts today light; market steady. We quote prices: Choice, \$4.00@4.25; good, \$3.50@3.75; fair, \$3.00@3.25; common, \$2.50@2.75; yearling, \$3.50@3.75; spring lambs, \$3.00@3.25; veal calves, \$3.50@3.75; heavy and thin calves, \$3.00@3.25.

CINCINNATI, July 19.
HOGS.—Market active at \$3.50@4.75.
CATTLE.—Market steady at \$2.75@4.50.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Market for sheep active and strong at \$2.50@4.00. Lambs—Market active at 4.25@5.35.

NEW YORK, July 19.
WHEAT.—Spot market easy. No. 2 red, 74 1/2; No. 3, 74 1/2; export grade to arrive.
CORN.—Spot market steady; No. 2, 39c f.o.b. about 35c.
OATS.—Spot market easy. No. 2, 27 1/2; No. 3, 27 1/2.
CATTLE.—Feeling steady. Cables unchanged.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Market steady; choice firm sheep, \$3.00@4.75; culls, \$2.75; lambs, \$3.00@4.00.
HOGS.—Market nominally dull at \$3.50@4.50.

Special Excursion to Pittsburgh.
To enable persons to visit Pittsburgh, see their friends or the beauties of this great city, the Pennsylvania Company's popular excursion rate of \$1.50 will be in effect for special train leaving Massillon at 6:10 a. m. central time; returning, leave Pittsburgh Union station at 7 p. m., Allegheny at 7:07 p. m. central time. The new Zoo in Highland Park is one of the most complete in America. Inner's Band of fifty soloists will give a sacred concert, free to the people, at new pavilion in musical loop, Schenley Park, Sunday afternoon—worth going miles to hear.

Wright's Celery Tea. Cures constipation, sick headache, etc. at drug stores.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
A CLEAR COMPLEXION
it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order.
Use a remedy of
50 YEARS
standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing liver complaints—such as
SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.
W. J. CHILMORE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Drug Stores, 25c.

Assignee Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on
Saturday the 27th day of August, 1898,
at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises in the City of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, and described as follows: Lot No. 195 in Taylor's sub-division of parcels of lots, Nos. 30 and 31 in Westmoreland and Fay's amicable partitions, except fifty feet off of the south end of said lot, the part contained in the lot heretofore conveyed by fifty feet front on south side of Tremont street, by eighty feet deep on west side of Jarvis Ave., and known also as No. 80 West Tremont street, in the house numbers of said City.
Appraised at \$1,400.00.
Terms of sale: One-half cash, balance in one year from day of sale, the deferred payment to be secured by mortgage on the premises, to bear interest from day of sale.
Assignee in Trust for the Benefit of the Creditors of Nancy Nave.
John H. Spouseller, Attorney.

DON'T PAY RENT BUY YOUR OWN HOME

For Bargains, Call at Office of
James R. Dunn
Stone Block.

FARMS at Sheriff's Sale

On Tuesday, August 2,

Will be offered for sale, one of the best farms in Northern Ohio, comprising 212 acres of land, also a farm of 50 acres, all in high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced.
Situated near the village of North Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, and is known as the Wilder Stock Farm.
At the same time and place will be sold the largest assortment of farming tools ever seen on any one farm.
Also the ENTIRE STOCK OF YOUNG HORSES.
Including one of the best Percheron Stallions and the best thoroughbred stallion in the State.
Sale of personal property will commence at 9 a. m. The real estate after the arrival of the 10:23 train from the south on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh R. R. Parties wishing to examine the property, before day of sale with view of purchasing, will receive free entertainment at the farm.
TERMS OF SALE—Real estate one-half cash, balance in one year. Personal property three months time with approved security on all sums over twenty-five dollars.
Correspondence directed to
D. H. WILDER, North Bloomfield
Will receive prompt attention.
F. E. CALDWELL, Sheriff.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on
Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898,
at 2 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, Nos. 11, 12 and 13 Francis Ave., the following described real estate:
Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit: Tract No. 8, being 28 1/2 feet in width off of the south side of lot No. 149, in the City of Massillon, Ohio, appraised at \$275.00.
Tract No. 9, being 27 1/2 feet in width off of the north side of lot No. 149 and 14 1/2 feet in width off of the south side of lot No. 160, in the City of Massillon, Ohio, appraised at \$275.00.
Tract No. 10, being 28 1/2 feet in width off of the north side of lot No. 149, in the City of Massillon, Ohio, appraised at \$150.00.
Terms of sale: One-half in cash on day of sale, one-half in one year from day of sale, deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by mortgage and Fire Insurance Policies on the respective premises.
JACOB P. FAWCETT,
Assignee of Luther M. Barrick, Insolvent.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.
STARK COUNTY,
N. K. Bowman, vs. Michael Kelly, et al.
By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at

Plans for the Future.

Commodore Watson to Destroy Camara's Fleet.

WE WILL KEEP PORTO RICO.

General Miles will Reach San Juan Sunday—The Sixth Army Corps to be Organized at Chickamauga—General Garcia Still Co-operating with the American Forces.

Plans of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—A significant statement was made to the Associated Press yesterday by a gentleman in a position to speak with knowledge and authority as to the plans of the administration with reference to future war operations. In substance the statement was as follows:

"Commodore Watson in proceeding to the Spanish peninsula as soon as the Porto Rican expedition is gotten under way is not to bombard the cities on the Spanish coast. No such idea of bombardment of the coast is entertained. While there may be other incidental purposes, the main mission of Watson is to look after Admiral Camara's fleet. The talk occasionally indulged in as to the Canary islands is utterly without foundation. This government has no plans to take those islands and does not want them.

"Despite popular expectation that Porto Rico operations will be followed immediately by action against Havana, it can be said that Havana will not be attacked while yellow fever conditions exist. This is certain. It would be the height of national folly to engage our troops in and about that fever pesthole, consequently it will be postponed until the climate lends its aid in the autumn. Shafter will hold his own in the eastern strip now surrendered, may gradually push his way over some other districts, and if there should be any need of immediate aggressive action at any point, will move against it. Meantime in the next two months there will be enough to keep the government busy. We will have to cope with the most serious problem yet, that of providing for the government and future of the lands involved in this war. Porto Rico, whose fall is likely to be recorded within a week or ten days, will have to have a military government. Porto Rico, of course, is to be held permanently by this government, but there must be a military government first, and many preliminary details will have to be worked out. Laws will have to be very thoroughly gone over and the tariff system revised some way, but in general and as far as possible the system of government which now exists is to be followed.

"It is a certainty, as far as now can be foreseen, that Guam, the island in the Ladrone group that was captured by this government, will be permanently retained as a coaling and supply station. For these purposes it is valuable from its location between the Sandwich and the Philippine islands, but on the point whether the rest of them will be kept I am not sure. They may be and they may not be. The disposition of the Philippines is unsettled and depends upon circumstances.

"As to the attitude of Garcia and the insurgents in Cuba, there is no change in our intentions. The government has not been misled in its esteem of those forces."

Will Reach San Juan Sunday.

ST. THOMAS, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—The Spaniards at San Juan are preparing for a strong resistance to General Miles and the United States warships. The expedition, today east of Cape Hayti, is not expected at San Juan till Sunday night or Monday. No cable advices are obtainable now till the landing is effected.

Sixth Corps Being Organized.

CHATTANOOGA, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—General Brooke, with his staff, left for Newport News this afternoon. Major General Wade is now in command of Camp Thomas. Since the departure of the First Corps, arrangements are proceeding for the organization of the Sixth Corps under General Wilson, comprising twenty-seven regiments.

Transportation Companies Making Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—Lawyers have been retained by unsuccessful bidders for the transporting of Spanish prisoners from Santiago, because the contract was awarded to a Spanish company, thus helping the enemy.

Spaniards Will Now Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—The war department has posted the following dispatch from General Shafter: "Sent two troops of cavalry with Spanish officers and Lieutenant Miley to receive surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmas. They had not heard of the loss of Cervera's fleet or of Toral's surrender. They declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves. A detachment of officers and men came in last night and returned this morning apparently satisfied."

[Additional Telegraph on Fourth Page.]

E. G. OBERLIN WRITES.

He is Now in Camp at Lake-land, Fla.

JOHN T. LEWIS STILL AT TAMPA.

A Soldier's Opinion of Macon, Ga.—A United States Cavalryman Resents a Southerner's Impudence—Interviews with Wounded Soldiers from Santiago.

LAKELAND, Fla., July 18.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Since my last letter I have taken quite a journey farther south, and am now in Lakeland, Fla. On the 9th of this month we were ordered to pack all our saddles in heavy marching order for inspection, and that evening received word that we would move Wednesday; but the boys did not half believe it, as they had been fooled so often before, by orders that they should be prepared to move on the morrow. This same afternoon they made us throw out of our tents all boards and boxes that we had, and by inspection time there was nothing except the bare tent to look at. The officers examined everything, and anything that they thought one ought not to carry with him on the march was taken and thrown on a wagon and carted away. Most all of the boys had boxes in which to put their clothes, mess outfit, etc., and often these were taken away, were at a loss to know where to put their things.

On Sunday, especially, the restaurant that is on the grounds near our camp, is very largely patronized. One of our boys went over to get dinner at 10:30, and got through at 2:15 in the afternoon. There is always a big crowd waiting for a chance to get a meal, and when you once get inside of the push you cannot get out, and have to keep on going until you get in. Those who predicted that the restaurant would not be a success, because of its charging fifty cents per meal, now see their mistake.

On the 11th we passed in review before Colonel Grigsby. For some who may not understand the meaning of a review I will attempt to describe it in detail. We marched in heavy marching order about a mile to a large field, which is about three-fourths of a mile long and one-half of a mile wide, and each troop being divided into three platoons, that is, three parts. We marched before Colonel Grigsby and staff three times, the first time at a walk, then at a trot and finally at a gallop. The mule train staid in line until it came time to gallop, when they dropped out. One of the hardest manœuvres known in cavalry is to keep a good line while at the gallop, and a troop that can do that is a very well drilled troop. The next day they took us out on a practice march. We struck our big tents and packed everything on the wagons ready to leave, marched about one mile, came back and put up our pup tents. A small A tent of which each man carries one-half, and two fellows go together making one tent for themselves. About 1 o'clock it began to rain from the north, and as our tents were open at that end we were soaked, and as we did not ditch our tents the water rolled down the hillside and wet our blankets under us. At 3 o'clock reveille was blown and that meant get up, and it was quite cold so we kept hustling to get warm, but the rain did not stop. We had to get our saddles packed as soon as possible, then had to go up to headquarters and pack up there, so it was 6 o'clock before we got started on our twelve-mile march to Ringold. It rained nearly all the way, but stopped when we arrived there. We then unsaddled, packed our saddles in a box car, loaded the horses and mules and fed them and got through by about 3 o'clock, and then laid around the station until 8 o'clock, when we got on the train and pulled out. We were given sleepers, although we expected to get only day coaches.

The only kick we had coming was on rations, only getting hard tack and corned-beef to eat, and coffee once a day, and we have not had much more since, except a few raw tomatoes we got last night for supper. We reached Atlanta early in the morning, and stopped at Macon for a while. The latter is the nearest approach to a northern city I have seen yet. It seems to have some life about it, and that is more than you can say of most of the other cities down this way. We reached this place early Friday morning, and immediately unloaded the wagons, mules, and horses, saddled up and came out to our present camping grounds. When we left Chickamauga, we were told we were going straight to Tampa, where a transport was waiting for us, and rumor has it today that we will leave inside of a week for Porto Rico, and I am sure all the boys want to go bad enough. Since we have been in camp we have not had one drill, although they have kept us busy fixing up camp.

Lakeland is the highest point in Florida, and is about thirty-two miles from Tampa. There are twelve lakes here inside of eight miles, hence the name. The largest is over seven miles long and nearly four miles wide, while the others are smaller. This gives us plenty of water for our horses, although good drinking water is scarce. We water our horses twice a day. Water and clean them in the morning, and in the afternoon put on our old clothes and go out with them and swim them in the lake, which is great sport. We are now

camped in a thick pine woods and have plenty of shade. Another lake on the other side of our camp furnishes a fine place for swimming. This seems to be a healthful climate, in fact I have never felt better in all my life than I have in the last few days. We have plenty of time to ourselves now, and it sometimes seems like old camp life, where your time is all your own.

The other day, just after we had fixed up our picket line, one of our mule teams drove near the line and kicked and pulling were hard to beat. The wagon got caught on a tree, and they could not get loose, so they had to stand and take their medicine. Some stung the horses, and they broke loose, and it looked for a while as if there was going to be a regular stampede. The rainy season commenced about three weeks ago, and we get a shower about every day, but it makes it much cooler.

It is not nearly so hot down here as it was at Chickamauga, the temperature rarely ever going above 97 or 99 degrees, so you don't hear any grumbling among the boys of our regiment about the heat. There still exists a strong feeling of hatred towards the negro and the Northern man down here, and in one case here the other day, nearly caused the death of one man. There are no intoxicating liquors to be bought in the county, and a negro and a white man were drinking a glass of soda water together, they both being soldiers, and a Southerner said to the white man that he was no better than the nigger, and that they were both slaves of the government, etc., and that insult was too great for the man, and the soldier threw off his coat and hit the Southerner in the face with it, and when he drew a knife the boys made a rush for him, but he got out by the back door. The boys went all over town looking for him, and if they would have found him it would have gone bad with him.

Besides our regiment there are four troops of the First United States cavalry stationed here, and they have charge of all the horses of the regiment. Then there are two troops of the Tenth United States cavalry here taking charge of their regiment's horses. There are ten regiments of cavalry in the regular army, two regiments of which are colored troops, the Tenth and the Ninth. The Tenth earned a fighting reputation, in Cuba before Santiago. If it would not have been for them, we would probably have lost the battle. They fought like fiends. Now that Santiago has fallen we will in all probability be moved to Porto Rico, and I can say that all the boys are willing and anxious to go. The sooner the better.

Yours truly,
E. G. OBERLIN,
Troop D First O. V. Cavalry.

A LETTER FROM JOHN T. LEWIS.
CAMP OF THIRD U. S. Cav.,
TAMPA, Fla., July 18.

When I last wrote you, I thought that long before this I would be at the front and a target for Spanish bullets, but here I am yet. At that time we thought we would receive orders at any hour to break camp, but it seems the government is not yet in need of our services. However, I may yet get a chance to do more than routine camp work before I return to Massillon.

Last Sunday I had an opportunity to see three hundred or more of the wounded soldiers from the battles around Santiago, who were enroute to the hospital at Fort McPherson, in Georgia, and were side-tracked here for an hour or two. They were nearly all New York volunteers, but a few were from Troop B, of which I am a member. One of the men I saw was certainly to be pitied, for both his arms had been shot off. His wounds were healing nicely, and at the time I saw him a comrade was feeding him watermelon. I walked up to a man who had been shot through his eye and said: "You seem to have got it pretty hard," to which he replied: "Oh, I'm satisfied, there are men on the train who got it a good deal worse than I did." I talked with quite a number, all of whom were glad they had had a chance to fight, and all expressed a desire to go back to the front as soon as discharged from the hospital.

One man on the train, who was badly wounded, was being taken to the rear in an ambulance, when they were fired upon by Spanish guerrillas concealed in the tops of palmetto trees. Picking up his rifle he shot three of the Spaniards dead, and as a souvenir he had a bunch of hair from each of their heads, which he was carrying in his pocket, wrapped in a piece of paper.

One man had seven shots through his arm in a straight line, from elbow to wrist, and I saw where a bullet had passed through the heel of his shoe. He received the wounds while lying down.

The rainy season has set in, and there is much discomfort in camp. Many men are in the hospital, and every morning great numbers gather at the hospital tent to be examined. The sky at times is bright and clear, the sun hot enough to melt a man, and in five minutes the rain will be pouring down in torrents. This is repeated at intervals, day after day. There is talk in camp that we will soon be moved to Raleigh, N. C., where it is much cooler. For myself, I would much prefer going to Cuba or Porto Rico.

JOHN T. LEWIS,
Troop B, Third U. S. Cavalry.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

DROWNED AT McDONALDSVILLE.

Homer Gross Sliced With Cramps While Bathing.

McDONALDSVILLE, July 23.—Homer Gross, aged 20, was in bathing with four other boys in a pond near this place, at about 8 o'clock on Friday night when he was seized with cramps, and before help could reach him had gone down twice. As he rose for the second time Nelson Keesh, who weighs 200 pounds, seized him and attempted to drag him to the shore, but the boy seemed to have lost his head completely and struck Keesh with such force that the latter was forced to release him when he sank for the last time. The pond is about four acres large and eight feet deep. Efforts were being made on Saturday morning to recover the body.

LATER—The body was discovered this morning by Massillonians, who, in company with J. J. Bast, who formerly lived on the farm on which the pond is situated, drove to McDonaldsville upon hearing of the accident.

THE NEWS OF CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, July 23.—E. R. Held, the banker, made a business trip to Canton this week.

The Dalton band passed through this place on Wednesday enroute for Turkeyfoot lake, where they will have their annual outing. They tarried long enough here to treat us to some choice music, which was much appreciated. The White Lily club gave its third hop on Thursday night, a large crowd being present. The Canal Fulton orchestra furnished the music.

A local tent of K. O. T. M. was instituted at this place on Wednesday night. The following officers were elected and installed: P. C., A. J. Kittinger; C., W. S. Hostetler; L. & T., Geo. P. Stover; R. K., A. Mitzel; F. K., A. Crise; chaplain, H. Landrock; physician, D. K. Jones; sergeant, J. S. Hollinger; M. of A., Newton Huffman; M. of G., Sam Moke; picket, Charles Labbe. A large number of Maccabees were present from Sterling, Clinton, Creston and Apple Creek.

A large party of Fultonians spent Thursday at Turkeyfoot lake.

Mrs. Laura Dunlap and Miss Carrie Mentzer, of Navarre, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hollinger.

Members of the Epworth League held a festival on the church lawn on Friday evening.

William Downing, who has charge of the creamery at this place, will spend Sunday with his family at Ravenna.

Mrs. W. S. Hostetler and Miss Mary Lerch were in Canton on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blichley, of Canton, are visitors at the residence of J. Blank, jr.

Dr. Charles Dresbach, government physician at the Pawnee Indian Agency at Oklahoma, is visiting friends at this place.

The custom of holding union services once a week will be followed by the Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed and United Brethren churches, the ministers taking turns in preaching.

Dr. Dresbach is a cousin of Dr. Jones, of Canal Fulton.

Miss Rudy, of Muncie, Ind., is a guest at the residence of M. W. Shafer.

Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, of Cleveland, accompanied by her daughter Nelle, of Akron, is spending a few days here.

Mrs. Charles Cassenheiser and the daughters of W. H. Smith, of Clinton, spent yesterday in the city.

JUST TWENTY FIRES.

Not as Many as Usual in These Six Months.

With the exception of last year, there have been fewer fires since January of this year than in any like period for a long time back. Up to date there have been twenty fires. Last year the twentieth fire occurred on August 8. In 1896 the twentieth burned on May 29, in 1895, March 30; in 1894, March 26; in 1893, June 2. The most disastrous fire that has occurred since Chief Burke was elected, six years ago this month, was that of June 14, 1896, when Olson's foundry was burned, causing a loss of \$12,000, three-fourths of which was covered by insurance. The pottery fire on Sept. 19, 1892, sent \$10,445.90 up in smoke. The insurance was \$7,182. This was the second largest fire.

CLASSWORKERS ADJOURN.

Will Assist in the Fight Against Non-Union Coal.

The convention of the Green Bottle Blowers' Association which was held at Muncie adjourned on Tuesday and the next meeting will be held at Atlantic City, where the 1897 convention was held. The petition of the United Mine Workers' Association, to assist in the boycott against non union coal of West Virginia, was adopted. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, D. A. Hayes, Newark, O.; vice president, W. Doughty, Millville, N. J.; secretary, William Launer, Philadelphia; treasurer, Conrad Auth, Pittsburg; executive committee, W. Dunlap, of Newark, O.; Harry Jenkins, of Alton, Ill.; E. A. Agard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Roessie, of Muncie.

THE EIGHTH WELL.

Colonel Hard So Cables from Santiago Today.

Mrs. Hard, of Wooster, received the following cablegram today from Colonel Hard, of the Eighth Regiment O. V. I. SANTIAGO, July 23, 1898.

"Eighth all well. Notify towns interested."

HARD.

The message cost Mrs. Hard \$11.50.

A boon to travelers. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Cures dysentery, sickness, nausea. Pleasant to take. Perfectly harmless.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. No catarrhs.

PROUD OF AMERICA.

Switzerland Jollifies Over Dewey's Victory.

ERNEST KIRCHHOFFER'S LETTER.

Strength of the United States Navy Surprised the Little Republic—Feared its Destruction When the War Began—Spain Now Held in Contempt.

City Treasurer Kirchhofer has received an interesting letter from his brother, a native of Lucerne, Switzerland, describing the attitude of the people of the European republic toward the United States. There was general rejoicing in Switzerland over the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, but the letter was written before Schley and Shafter's glorious victories at Santiago. The following is an abstract:

"We have expected a letter from you for some time, but we understand that you have more important things to do on the other side of the big water than to write letters, especially at the present time, during the war excitement, which, however, according to the present indications, will not be of a long duration. Ever since the declaration of war we have been in a state of excitement. We had no means of knowing the strength of your navy at the beginning of the war, but when we heard of the brilliant achievement of Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila, all fears of a possible disaster vanished.

"Not that we had any doubt of the final result, but the Spanish navy was so tremendously trumped up that we felt somewhat anxious at the beginning. It was with the greatest of joy that we received the news of victories from your glorious navy, and it will not be long until Spain will be crushed. Your warships must be of the finest in the world, commanded by officers superior to others and your projectiles of a nature that must be simply terrible. Spain is doomed. The present Spanish dynasty will be overthrown. After you get through with the poor Spaniards—a more terrible catastrophe awaits them—that is, revolution. Many thanks for the beautiful marine album which you sent me.

It created a wonderful effect and admiration for your navy, and those that had an idea that you Americans had only a small navy were very agreeably surprised and fairly astonished to see how well you were equipped.

We expect to hear great news in the near future, knowing that Cervera's fleet is in your neighborhood and that yours is looking for him. Those 12 and 13 inch guns will undoubtedly talk very forcibly, and we hope that your men will fare as well as Admiral Dewey's at Manila harbor. We feel proud of our big sister on the other side of the big pond, and trust that its emblem of liberty may forever float over its vast territories.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

John Paul Jones Victim of a Shot-gun Accident.

John Paul Jones, of Canton, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun near New Berlin Friday afternoon. In company with Willard Campbell, also of Canton, the young man, spent last week at the home of Philip Danner near Canal Fulton. They started home Friday afternoon and when near New Berlin Jones got out of the buggy, presumably to shoot at something, and in some manner the gun he carried was discharged. The load tore through the young man's hand and entered his neck. John Paul Jones is a well-known young man in Canton and is the grandson of John Danner, of that city. The funeral will be conducted between 2 and 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

BURTON HARDGROVE MISSING.

He Did not Accompany the Eighth Ohio to Santiago.

A letter received today by the Canton Repository from a member of Company F, Eighth Ohio, O. V. I., now near Santiago, states that Private Burton C. Hardgrove, of that company, has been missing ever since the regiment sailed from New York. Hardgrove was seen, it is claimed, on board just before the transport slipped her cable, but from that time has been missing. His outfit was found stowed on the ship and it is the general opinion of the company that Hardgrove slipped ashore just as the boat got under way. Hardgrove enlisted in Company F, of Canton, shortly before the Eighth left for Columbus. He is a brother of Frank Hardgrove, of Massillon, and resides west of the city.

WOUNDED DOING WELL.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—There are now three hundred and sixty wounded soldiers at Fort Thomas hospital, all of whom are doing well. Of the one hundred and thirty from Tampa arriving yesterday, eighty have typhoid fever. Two died en route and were buried today.

A BIG CONTRACT.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—The Walker Manufacturing Company has received a half million dollar order from Paris for electric street cars.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
90 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 50.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 50.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Rahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1898

"They also serve who only stand and wait," was an axiom adopted by the Cuban insurgents during the recent fighting at Santiago.

According to a recent decision of the war board the squadron which is to sail for Spain at the conclusion of the campaign in Porto Rico, will probably include the protected cruiser, New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser, Amazonas, commanded by Captain Wm. M. Folger. The New Orleans has already distinguished herself in Cuban waters and will be a valuable addition to Commodore Watson's fleet.

While love of country and true loyalty cannot be measured by the dimensions of the stars and stripes which are now being displayed by individuals and corporations all over the country, it can be said without exaggeration that the magnificent banner, probably the largest in the state of Ohio, which is being unfurled to the breeze in Massillon this afternoon, is a fair representation of the zealous patriotism of Russell & Company and their employees.

Now comes the astounding news that the glorious progress of war is to be interrupted, if not entirely stopped, by the holding of the congressional convention of the Union Reform party of the Eighteenth congressional district of Ohio. What is the Union Reform party and what is it going to reform? We are engaged in making serious reformations in the Spanish army and navy, in the opinions of Emperor William II, and other potentates concerning our abilities in the art of war, while various reforms in the governments of Cuba and Porto Rico are likely to occupy our attention for some time to come—so why, ye disgruntled politicians of the Union Reform party, do ye take this unfavorable opportunity to convene?

After all Emperor William may not have wished to have his ships going about in the harbor of Manila in a way which could be construed as an evidence of unfriendliness toward the American cause, and if it was Admiral Von Diederichs alone, who, inspired by great ideas of his own importance, desired to impress the same upon the minds of Americans in general, and that of Admiral Dewey in particular, the danger of a rupture between the United States and Germany is farther off than ever. The fact that every point upon which Admiral Dewey insisted has been immediately yielded, leads strongly to the belief that Germany desires to remain strictly neutral, and that Admiral Von Diederichs' actions were unauthorized.

The size and formidableness of the naval escort provided by Admiral Sampson for the transport fleet, which sailed from Guantanamo at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, are somewhat of a surprise, inasmuch as it was generally believed that only three or four vessels of the navy would accompany the troopships commanded by General Miles. A dispatch from the commander-in-chief, received in Washington on Thursday, told the war department that he had ten transports ready to sail, probably loaded to their full capacity with troops and supplies, and that two more ships, just arrived from Tampa, were loaded with 600 men, consisting mostly of engineers and heavy artillery and a large quantity of supplies for the army of invasion. Providing these twelve ships left Cuba Thursday afternoon, the first expedition to Porto Rico consists of twenty-one ships. Estimating that the fleet will have to sail between 600 and 700 miles, and that its speed, determined by that of its slowest vessel, will be from eight to nine knots an hour, a landing place in Porto Rico should be reached some time on Sunday.

Ever since the surrender of Santiago there seems to have been more or less confusion in the army administration regarding preparations for the Santiago campaign, but this confusion can be understood when one considers the distance of Santiago from Washington and the incomplete knowledge of prevailing conditions possessed by officials in both places. The misunderstanding which was supposed for a few days to exist between the administration and the commanding general, for instance, can be easily explained. General Miles, upon receiving instructions to come to Washington for the purpose of consulting the administration in regard to the Porto Rico expedition, replied that in his opinion it was not necessary for him to do so, making such representations regarding existing conditions in Santiago that the war department was convinced that it would be better for him to proceed

to Porto Rico without the delay of a trip to Washington. On Tuesday it was supposed that the orders providing for his part in the expedition had been sent late on Monday, but it was found that through some misunderstanding the instructions had not been transmitted, the war department learning of the blunder through a dispatch from General Miles. There has at no time been any serious antagonism among the several branches of the service or between officers of the administration, and it is evident that the war department has a clear plan regarding the Porto Rico expedition and a perfect understanding with General Miles.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

A comprehensive inquiry into present agricultural conditions at home and abroad has been conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural weeklies which leads to the conclusion that the world in general and America in particular, will see several years of good times based upon the solid rock of agricultural prosperity. One thousand millions of dollars will hardly measure the increase in the farmer's receipts for last year's product over the values that prevailed as late as 1895. The two wheat crops of 1896 and 1897 have returned farmers nearly twice as much as the crops of 1894 and 1895—a gain of more than \$400,000,000. Corn shows a decline of some \$150,000,000, but these two staples alone make a net gain of nearly \$250,000,000. The United States wheat exported during the past twelve months sold for about as much as the whole crop was worth in 1893, 1894 or 1895. While the agricultural exports of the past twelve months reach in the neighborhood of \$900,000,000, by far the greatest on record, this was partly due to the phenomenal crop shortage abroad.

The American Agriculturist bases its predictions on the past two-year and four-year periods, and concludes as follows:

"We look for an industrial activity early this fall quite unparalleled, with quick markets at home and abroad for the surplus of American farms. We find no reason to anticipate higher or fancy prices for produce, but with economy in production and marketing brought about by recent improvements, and having regard also to the cheapness of manufactures (also due to inventions) and the ease of money, our deliberate conviction is that the average American farmer is to have the largest prosperity he ever enjoyed. This forecast is measured by the standard of the present, by the exchangeable power of the farm products for the products of labor in other vocations.

SELF EVIDENT FACTS.

The Army and Navy Journal has discovered a number of facts demonstrated by the war, among which are the following:

That George Washington's head was level when he said: "In peace prepare for war."

That the size of the country's population or the extent of its wealth is not the measure of its strength; but its capacity for prompt action in war.

That talking peace and refusing to prepare for war is not the best way to avoid war.

That the combination of a gun, a man and a uniform does not necessarily make a soldier.

That no country has better raw material for soldiers, or more of it, but that time spent for training and discipline is an essential factor in the formation of an army.

That man for man the American is not outclassed as a fighter by any foreigner. That pluck and energy and a cool, calculating disregard of danger is not merely an individual but a national characteristic.

That, judged by their product, our national educational establishments for the navy and army have no superiors and the scope of their education should be widened so as to prepare for the necessary increase of our military and naval establishments.

That in proportion to its size the American navy has no superior in ships and guns.

That the American navy retains the superiority in gun practice that it showed in the revolution and in the war of 1812, indeed, wherever it has been brought into contrast with foreign navies.

That the spirit of American patriotism was never more ardent than it is now, and that those were true prophets who declared that at the first threat of foreign war internal disputes should be forgotten and north and south, east and west should be united as one man.

Wrecked in the Klondike.
SEATTLE, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—The steamer Kalamazoo, with over a dozen Michigan people aboard, was totally wrecked on Thirty Mile river, in the Klondike region.

Letter Settling.
NEW YORK, July 22.—[By Associated Press]—Joseph Letter settled with his creditors today, the largest being Lohrke & Co., for \$850,000.

While the War Lasts.
All who walk, march or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures tired, swollen, aching, sore feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in a hot climate can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Samples sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A wheelman's tool bag isn't complete without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Monarch over pain.

Heavy Reinforcements for Miles.

TAMPA, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—Six heavily laden transports left today with troops and supplies for Porto Rico.

Garcia Believed to be All Right.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—No word has been received here from Shafter or others about Garcia's withdrawing or resigning. It is believed he has become reconciled, and no further trouble is expected.

Fierce Fighting at Nipe.

KEY WEST, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—The large British steamer Regulus, captured last night by the gunboat Hawk, was brought here today. The prize crew reports fierce fighting by Sampson's ships Thursday night at Nipe bay, when the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan was sunk and the fort silenced.

Garcia Did Not Write the Letter.

SANTIAGO, July 23.—[By Associated Press]—It develops that the letter purporting to have been sent by Garcia to Shafter complaining of Garcia's treatment at the hands of the Americans and resigning his position as a Cuban general, was written by a correspondent at Garcia's camp. It is believed that Garcia was ignorant of its contents.

TOPICS OF THE TOWN.

Things That Citizens are Talking and Thinking About.

A VARIETY OF CLUB TROUBLES.

Tailors Having a Vacation.—Mr. Smith and His Ambition.—Mr. Frantz Speaks of a Recent Costly Experience.—Ice's Price and Demand Go Up Together.

The policemen's long clubs are the talk of the town. Citizens generally regard them with favor, though here and there one finds a man who says the community wants to put on airs, and some seem to feel that it is an imposition to ask an officer to keep in hand a weight that must become burdensome before the period of rest arrives. Ex-Mayor Schott declines to be quoted on the subject, but he does not deny that he has his views concerning both the club and the policemen's daily march to the square. They didn't have clubs or marches when he was in Mr. Wise's shoes. Officer Seaman still refuses to endorse the new sticks. The fact that the council meets Monday evening makes no difference to him. He likes the shorter mace better, and he means to continue carrying it. Being the friend of the mayor, however, he has respected his wishes in the matter to the extent of having a little club of the same pattern as the others turned for himself. Mr. Seaman tells his friends that a man is liable to get into trouble with such a big weapon. Were he to rap the head of an unruly citizen, as is sometimes necessary, with a thing of that sort, there is no telling what might come of it. At all events he believes it is best to be on the safe side.

ANOTHER KIND OF CLUB TROUBLE.

Just as it should be making preparations for the celebration of its second birthday anniversary, the Twentieth Century Club, once so firm and stable that people thought its end would never come, awakes to the realization that its race is almost run. The treasury long since ran dry. Changes in the policy and, to some extent, in the character of the organization, causing a decrease in the membership, are responsible. The fifteen members of the Massillon Cycle Club are not so intensely interested in its affairs either that a quorum for the transaction of business can be gotten at any time. Several recent failures, so an officer said the other day, have brought him to believe that there will be no race meet this fall.

THE TAILORS ARE IDLE.

There have not been so many idle tailors in town since this time last year. July and August are their dull months, being too late to buy summer suits and too early for the autumn styles. When tailors work they do work, many of them night and day. The fall rush will begin the latter part of next month, and the indications are that it will be a satisfactory one for the knights of the needle.

HE IS READY TO RUN.

Councilman Peter Smith has told THE INDEPENDENT that he will be a candidate for re-election in the spring. He admits that it is a little early to talk of such matters, but Mr. Smith is a believer in early campaigns.

AN APRIL ECHO.

"These elections cost money," says Mr. "Chuck" Frantz, who ought to know. "I haven't paid for the last one yet, but notwithstanding I intend to have one every couple of years hereafter." In plain, blunt English Mr. Frantz is a standing Democratic candidate for mayor. Defeat only increases his ambition. "With Dewey president and Frantz mayor of Massillon, the country will once more be safe," is a favorite saying of his.

ICE TAKES A JUMP.

Consumers are paying more for their ice this summer than they have in a long time. Profits in the manufacture of ice were very small at the old rate. Notwithstanding the advance, the price in this city is not as high as in most of the surrounding towns.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, smarting, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes feel easy. It's a certain cure for callous, sweating, hot, tired and aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE CHANGED CONDITIONS WHICH THE WAR HAS BROUGHT.

Conditions Under Which Our Soldiers Win Glory.—The Hospital Nurses—Gridley a Hero—Technical Terms Applied to the Navy.

Scenes of battle can only be imagined, and but little attention is paid by the common soldier to them. He fires away in the excitement without much regard for his surroundings. But when the sad story comes of caring for the wounded and dying, the excitement of



Wounded Carried from the Field.

the struggle has passed and a time for reflection comes, which touches the stoutest hearts. Our illustration shows a brave officer, Major Patterson, of the 22d infantry, who was wounded in the first engagement before Santiago, being carried from the field by his faithful soldiers.

From the close of the civil war down to the last few months we have been not only merely an isolated nation among the powers of the earth, but in our views of ourselves at least, essentially provincial. So far as public affairs were concerned our attention has been given mainly to the wrangles of petty politicians over the distribution of the spoils of office. Now and then we have had a glimpse perhaps for a moment of the greater possibilities of what a nation of our resources, intelligence and enterprise might rejoice in; but as a rule, we have gone along in a narrow provincial way, content to keep aloof from the broader affairs of the rest of the world and to devote ourselves to our own comfort or enrichment. Perhaps it was inevitable that this should be so; perhaps it was necessary that we should go through these long years of training and development for the greater work that now suddenly looms up before us, and which is frightening some among us into an almost frantic endeavor to shrink it.

But the majority of the American people, it is safe to say, do not feel alarmed or desirous of keeping on in the old narrow path, now that a broader one which leads to greater glory has been opened. Most of us may have thought, even after war became inevitable, that we were really entering on a new career; that we were merely going to do a small neighborly kindness for an ill-treated people at our doors, and that, after quickly relieving the suffering Cubans and emancipating them from Spanish misrule, we should retire again behind our Chinese wall and let the world go its own way. But the guns from Dewey's fleet at Manila destroyed that belief more completely than they did the Spanish vessels they were trained upon—destroyed it, that is in the minds of all open-hearted and appreciative men. We woke up one bright morning in May to find that grave and perplexing responsibilities had been thrust upon us in a far corner of the world whither our most fanciful thoughts had never been turned. And then with our eyes suddenly opened and with new ambitions and a broader national feeling stirring into being, when we began to take a clearer look around and to note the inevitable consequences of the war in other directions, we realized—at least those of us did who had the courage to face the facts—that new problems and duties were preparing for us on all sides and that the day of our old selfishness and isolation was closed.

The pen of Pierre Loti alone of all who have written of the tropics in modern times does justice to the vivid force of the natural features on the islands where our troops will soon be in complete occupation. Humboldt described the gorgeous scenes laid before his eyes in South America, but probably he never beheld ranker vegetation than that which surrounds Santiago and abounds in the Philippines. The fertilizing power of nature in those regions is so intense that, as one correspondent in Cuba has stated, the plants and shrubs torn down and trampled upon by the advance of the army one day have become by the next, when the rest of the troops move forward, a trail of fermenting poison of which both the smell and the sight are offensive. The earth is alive with tenacious crabs, in moving about, rattling, as some descriptions assert, against hard substances like dead man's bones. The sun makes one giddy it is so bright and hot, or the torrential rains change this effect to a spell of feverish shivering. It is fitting that these strange experiences of our troops should be borne in mind. The country should realize what the brave fellows with Shafter and Dewey are undergoing. The dangers are not of a kind to make the soldiers heart sick, for Anglo-Saxons get along very well in the tropics. But the novel experience must be more or less nerve-racking.

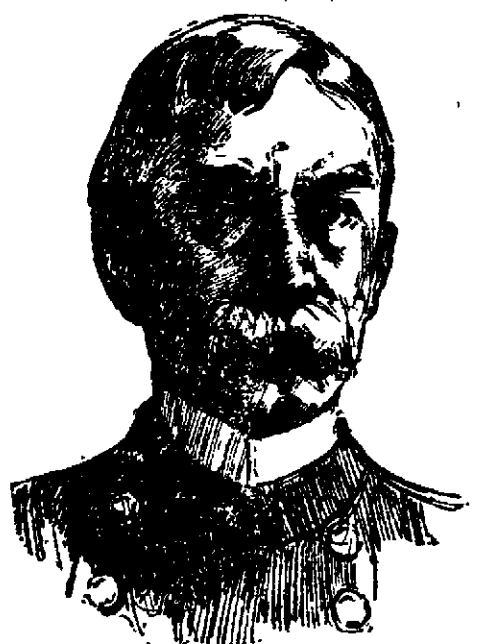
The work of hospital nurses during this war may be somewhat dangerous. On that account all the offers for work by young women, like those who have volunteered to go, who have not been professional nurses, indicate the greatest personal bravery and devoted patriotism. The task which may be set-

led upon them will probably in any event be much more onerous than any which was assumed by women during the civil war. The great feature of the hospital routine in this struggle will be attention to men whose illness or wounds have been aggravated by the tropical climate. Walt Whitman has vividly portrayed the terrible scenes to be met with in the hospitals of the army, but he knew little about the awful sufferings of men, who, like the soldiers in India, for example, were compelled to bear up with wounds and fever when the temperature was so high as to afford the unfortunate victims only comparative comfort. The Government has a precious duty to perform, both by the soldiers and its nurses, and it will probably not fall short in its arrangements for their maintenance in the hospitals. But in these days war officials are obliged to go much farther in their preparations than they did, say, during our last struggle.

Additional details of the death of Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, Dewey's flagship, at the battle of Manila, make of him a greater hero than the former dispatches told. Before reaching Manila Capt. Gridley was told by the ship's surgeon that he was suffering from an incurable disease. He was then confined to his cabin. Notwithstanding his condition, when the fleet reached Manila and lined up for the fight with the Spaniards, the fighting blood of the Captain put fire into his veins and determination into his purpose. He left his bed and took his place on the deck of his ship, where he fought continuously, though a dying man, for twenty-four hours, and fought coolly, boldly and courageously—like an American. The battle over, the victory won, Captain Gridley returned to his bed, and a few hours later passed peacefully away. This is an heroic performance that deserves to rank with the distinguished individual acts of the war. The devotion to duty, the self-sacrifice, and the love of country that it displays make the name of Gridley one long to be remembered in the annals of the navy.

An expert has called attention to the popular mistakes in naval nomenclature. As our navy is now the object of world-wide admiration and the subject of discussion in all manner of company, it is well to be set right on certain technical terms descriptive of its militant operations. When we speak of a fleet the experts understand us to mean a company of twelve or more battleships. A mosquito fleet is composed of twelve or more small boats. A squadron is composed of less than twelve battleships, and is often part of a fleet, such as the van, centre or rear squadron. A flotilla is composed of twelve or more men-of-war, some of which may be battleships. According to these definitions, the United States have no fleet; neither has Spain. Admiral Dewey commands a squadron. The ships destroyed and captured from Montejó in Manila Bay composed a squadron. Admiral Sampson commands a flotilla, Admiral Cervera and Camara each command a squadron. Not until we expend a great deal more money for battleships than is now being put into that character of craft can we properly claim to have a fleet under the most formidable concentration we could make of our navy.

The determination to send a squadron, to be known as the Eastern squadron, to the coast of Spain has alarmed the home government, and Admiral Camara, after entering the Suez canal with the most of his squadron, presumably on his way to Manila, turned back to defend Spain against Watson. If it was the intention to make a bluff and cause alarm for the safety of Dewey and his brave men, it has proved an expensive one for the Spaniards, for they paid more than \$140,000 in tolls



Commodore Watson.

to the canal. It is very plain that the conditions which exist in Spain, which have caused the ministry to resign, and which are hourly growing worse and worse, will be greatly aggravated by the appearance of Watson in Spanish waters. The experience of the Spanish fleet at Manila, duplicated at Santiago, has convinced the Spaniards that they are no match for us on the water.

The newspapers are unquestionably the war records of this era. There is much unreliable intelligence in a portion of them. Some of this comes from the eagerness of enterprise in procuring the earliest news; it is not reasonable to expect that mistakes should fail to be made in this way. Other and less excusable errors appear in the most sensational quarters. The public reads this out in time, and knows upon what to rely. But there is little doubt that the historian of the future will depend on the newspapers largely in making vivid relations of the present war. The official report affords the skeleton. The life of the narrative must come from the newspapers. They were never so effectively organized and equipped for this purpose as they are now. War literature is spreading into the magazines, and in time it is to appear in book form; but for the account of war operations, made on the spot the public are dependent upon the newspapers. They take their body and form here. To the intelligent reader they are the transcript of the times, and are a credit to modern journalism as forming the best contemporary record ever made.

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WINE OF CARDUI

NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

THE FIGHTING OF THE NEW YORK SWELLS IN SANTIAGO.

Oscar Hammerstein and His Benefit-Actresses as Inventors—Retaliation on a Club House—The summer girl in wax.

The fighting of our New York swells near Santiago, brings to mind the case of one prominent young man, who, at the first call for men, came home from Harvard to join a cavalry troop of a Western city, and go to war. His parents are wealthy and he has always held a prominent position socially when at home. At school and college he went in for manual training and learned blacksmithing. Now what do you suppose he is doing at the present time? Winning glory in the field of battle. Galloping over hills and dales, bearing dispatches from one command-



Lieut.-Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester.

er to another? No, he is shoeing horses at Tampa! And he isn't complaining either. "Somebody must do this," he writes, "and if I can be most useful to my country in this way, why I shall be satisfied. When I enlisted it was for the purpose of doing my best to win glory for the Stars and Stripes in any way that might be assigned to me. But there are many more pleasant things than working over an anvil in this climate."

Oscar Hammerstein was at his home in Harlem when the great benefits given for him were in progress at the Madison Square Garden. He has met with reverses, his great Olympia has been sold under a mortgage foreclosure, and the title passes to a big insurance company. Hammerstein has lost more than half a million in the enterprise, but the city has gained a great monument to his industry and energy. And so the "fraternity" decided to give him a benefit that should be on a scale commensurate with his losses. But now it is said that the profits were not large, and at first it was feared that there would be an actual loss. Mr. Hammerstein said that its pecuniary results were really not important in view of the feeling that it expressed on the part of his fellow managers and performers, who had formerly been associated with him. Last week Mr. Hammerstein was again at work upon an invention from which he is confident that future millions will come. He is mysterious about it, but it is understood to be some simple little thing which will be in great demand. It is rather significant that none of the European artists who have been here at his theatres took the least notice of the affair or of Mr. Hammerstein's misfortunes. Yvette Guilbert could not find anybody who would bring her here until he did it, and Leno, Fregoli, and others drew larger sums of money from him than they ever did from anybody else. But there were no expressions of sympathy from them. Probably they argue that an American impresario who is broke does not really exist for them, and as soon as he loses his money must be forgotten as quickly as possible.

The number of actresses who are developing inventive genius is growing. Rose Coghlan has invented an umbrella and guarantees that it will stick upright in the sand and keep the rain off anybody who happens to sit under it more effectively than any other arrangement of the same nature ever devised. That it is not intended for her sisters in the profession is plainly shown in the limitation of its use to the seashore and the guarantee that it will prevent sunburn. To make an umbrella popular with the profession Miss Coghlan should have invented something that could be carried on upper Broadway and yet produce a violent and durable tan. That sort of umbrella would endear Miss Coghlan to the members of her profession much more than any mere parasol for seashore use. Another actress has invented a bicycle skirt which is said to be one of the best so far brought out, and Amelia Summerville's obesity pills have taken a place among the standard remedies of the profession. Mme. Kate Rolla has recently invented a new kind of chewing gum, and it will soon be placed on the market.

On nearly all the notion stands along the streets, by curbstones venders and at the counters in the department stores, men's change purses are offered for sale. They must be sold, but nobody seems to know who uses them. Not one man in a hundred produces a purse in a streetcar or cafe here. A waiter in a popular restaurant declared that he never saw a "change purse," and that so far as his observation went most New Yorkers carried their small change in handy pockets and their "wad" in the left hand pocket of their waist coat. Possibly the principle purchasers of men's change purses are the women who buy the shopping bags and enjoy a game that is properly called "hunting the nickel."

Ever since the season for open windows began, the occupants of a big apartment house adjoining the New York Athletic club, have courted the drowsy God in vain. The awful racket kept up by the members of the club, the noises of which are exaggerated tenfold by the narrow air and light well into which they pour, makes sleep out of the question.

ignored; the owners of the small flats are going to retaliate. They have decided to construct a brick wall ten stories high, between the huge houses. The wall will effectually shut off the light and air from the club house, for it will be built close up to the windows and will go to the roof. But the club men only smile and point with pride to their ventilating plant and their well-stocked wine room.

The summer girl has progressed so far that she has reached the shop windows. She is there in wax, but not the regulation wax figure with its incipient pink and white face, but the real thing, perhaps not showing a face that possesses much character, but one that has the summer girl's chief feature, a beautiful heavy coat of tan. The wax women shown in some of the Broadway windows this season are well worth looking at. The figure artists are well up with the procession, and the dressers are certainly experts.

What on earth is the matter with the sea serpent? Is he a peace-at-any-price man, and has he been scared to death by the booming of the guns down in Cuba? Whatever he is the sea serpent has failed so far to keep his usual appointments on the Atlantic coast. New England has been looking anxiously to the eastward for the appearance of the Spanish warships, and if the sea serpent had showed its head as has been its custom, it would have been spotted. But he has not been seen. Indeed, he has dropped entirely out of public view and we are inclined to question whether war and sea serpents go together. With the entrance of the censor, and the curtailment of war news, the reappearance of the sea serpent was expected, but alas! these expectations have been disappointed. It is alleged that since the breaking out of the war the activities of the enigmatical classes have manifestly decreased. Perhaps the sea serpent belongs to that class. However that may be, his pernicious activity has been entirely eliminated. Truly war has its compensations.

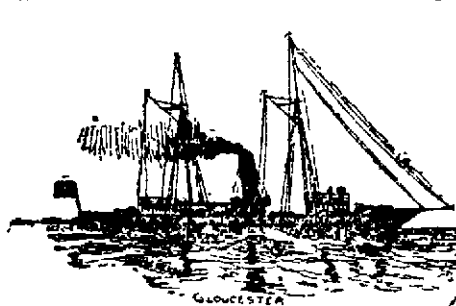
And now comes an authority who says the cigarettes have been charged with a crime committed by the high collar so much affected by well-groomed men of to-day, both young and middle-aged. This authority presents a strong case against the collar and is interesting as well.

A high collar, he says, throws the head forward, else it will hurt the back of the neck. This forward inclination of the head carries the shoulders with it. The man may have been as straight as an arrow, but this constant forward tendency makes him stoop-shouldered, and as a consequence narrows his chest and decreases his breathing space.

By compressing the lungs through contracting the lungs the breath becomes shorter and quicker than normal. The effect is a weakening of the lungs. Upon the youth of from sixteen to twenty-two who is given to collars of extreme height the physical results are obvious. The authority condemns the present high collar and urges a return to the old style "turn downs" or the moderately and comfortably "stand ups." It is a suggestion worth considering.

Flies unquestionably have their uses in the world. But for them half of the world would spend the afternoon of summer in slothful sleep. As it is, as soon as you fall asleep on a hot afternoon the fly knocks at your nose or skates around your ear, and notifies you that it is time to wake up. Hence it is that we are justified in inferring that the fly has a mission in the world. It is his business to wake mankind up early in the morning, to encourage the activity of the human race and to assist the wire screen business. He is not only a normal philosopher; he is a practical promoter and an active philanthropist. But for the fly the chances are that the world would abandon work during the hot summer months; and of course this would bring about the general paralysis of business and the dislocation of trade. Under these circumstances we do not wonder that New York is alarmed over the disappearance of the fly.

New Yorkers are very naturally proud of the part taken in the great naval battle by J. Pierpont Morgan's converted yacht, now named the Gloucester. To this yacht, which was presented to the Government at the outbreak of hostilities by Mr. Morgan, fell the honor of receiving the distinguished prisoner, Admiral Severa.



The Gloucester.

received the surrender of the Spanish admiral in words that will long live in history. As he assisted the wounded and vanquished commander on board the Gloucester, he said: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea." He placed his private cabin at the Admiral's disposal, and he and his staff retired there. While Capt. Wainwright was talking to the Admiral the latter wept. The crew of the Gloucester dressed the wounds of the Spaniards and procured food for them.

Professor Moorhead, the archaeologist, who has been exploring an Aztec ruin three miles west of Phoenix, Ariz., has discovered portions of the skeleton of a human being whose stature he computes to have been about eight feet. He has also some well-preserved pottery and other utensils used by the early dwellers in the valley and which he found in the ruins. The professor is working in the interest of an eastern museum.—Cleveland Leader.

The most charitable explanation of some of the President's military appointments would be that they are intended to show the Spaniards our contempt of their fighting abilities.—Providence Journal.

FASHION NOTES.

Wraps of black velvet are lined with brocade, embroidered with jet and finished with a collar of white or gray fur.

Opera garments are of velvet, brocade, velveteen, lampas and glace silks, with fur, lace, chiffon and trimmings of bead embroidery.

In broche designs cloudy, zig-zag effects prevail in crosswise style. One pretty gauze ribbon has embroidered flowers on the surface.

Entire costumes of rich brown velveteen have vests of yellow broadcloth, satin or cloth of gold, with additional trimming of marten, mink or sable.

Even the conservative British maidens are taking to red gowns. Ladies' cloth in deep jacqueminot will be very fashionable for skirts this winter, with Louis XVI. coats of black velvet.

White glace kid embroidered in black silk, spangles and jet beads is the latest trimming used as vests, revers, cuffs and high collars. On a bolero, Eton jacket or blouse of the glossy broadtail fur this is considered very handsome.

Two colors of ribbon, for instance, cerise and yellow, pink and green, etc., are used for the belts of ball gowns. The cerisette and aubepine shades are lovely on gowns of gold-embroidered white tulle.

The glittering coat-of-mail appearance is in vogue for full-dress toilette. The bodice of one very attractive costume is of shot apricot and rose silk, covered with white net, studded with silver spangles.

The loose cloaks and circular designs are of mirror velvet in dark red, sapphire, violet and rich old rose shades, with ermine or Thibet fur. These garments are lined with plain or broche satin.

The newest ribbons are of striped gauze, with satin edges. The color scheme calls for a light-colored ground, as white, straw, cream, pink or maize, with the edge in a darker tone, as brown, black or marine.

Vests of cherry pink, grass green or orange velvet covered nearly to the centre by a jabot of rich yellowish lace are used in jacket waists of black velveteen. The collar and waists are lace ruffled, and the corselet is of black velveteen or satin. These bodices are exceedingly smart.

Lace ruffles finish the revers of Parisian home gowns of flowered or striped silk; frills at the back of the collar, mingled with ribbon and ruffles at the wrist, are also of this lace. Two puffs of silk with a ruffle of lace between constitute the sleeves, and the design of the gown is Watteau in the back, princess in front.

Skirts that are finely pleated are again the mode for ball costumes in Paris and London, and this fact will delight the manufacturers and shopkeepers, at all events. Satins, as well as sheer materials, are used in this manner, each pleat widening at the lower edge. Rhinestone buckles hold in place the fullness of the odd waists, which are of draped chiffon or silk mull.

LET HOUSEWIVES REMEMBER

That a steady heat for baking cannot be expected from a stove that is imperfectly cleaned and choked with cinders. Too often the cook blames the stove for imperfect work, when the fault lies in her own neglect to put it in baking or cooking order.

That when copper is very much tarnished, or coated with verdigris, diluted oxalic acid, in the proportion of a tablespoonful of the acid to a quart of water, will clean it more quickly than anything else.

That when a knob comes off a door handle it can be fastened on again by filling the cavity in the knob with sulphur; then heat the iron end of the handle, which goes in the knob, just hot enough to melt the sulphur; put the knob in and let it cool and it will be firmly fixed in its place.

Cranberry Fudding.

Make a thick batter by stirring powdered cracker crumbs into cranberry sauce. Baking powder should have first been mixed with the cracker crumbs in a slightly greater proportion than for biscuit. The batter must be as thick as can be easily stirred with a spoon. Have ready some buttered tea-cups, and after sweetening to taste put a large spoonful of batter in each teacup, arrange them in your steamer, cover closely, and let them steam half an hour. Then serve your red pudding with sweetened cream flavored with nutmeg.

Royalty in the Public Schools.

Hitherto, writes a Berlin correspondent, the daughters of royalty have never been educated in public schools, although princes in Germany usually are, as was the case even with the reigning Emperor. The first exception is the six-year-old daughter of Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen, a niece of the Emperor, Carola by name. She has become the inmate of one of the largest and best-known Berlin schools for "higher daughters" (as they call it here), and is to remain there during the next twelve years.

Cleaning Silverware, Etc.

Silver and plated articles should be placed about ten minutes in the hot water in which potatoes have been boiled (with salt), and then be rubbed with a woolen rag, and rinsed in pure water, when the articles will not only be free from tarnish, but perfectly bright. Potato-water that has become sour by standing several days answers still better, and is also excellent for cleaning articles of steel and glass water-bottles.

Exacts Receipts.

A woman visiting in Ireland was delighted with a certain hot cake served at breakfast, says the American Kitchen Magazine. From the native cook of her hostess, she duly got the receipt: "You must take more than you'd think of flour, ma'am, just what you'd know of butter, the slightest taste in life of baking powder, and the all of the small bag of milk."

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence cannot be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down to the jaw bone and scrape it. Before a great while the cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return.



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